Routes to tour in Germany

The German Fairy **Tale Route**

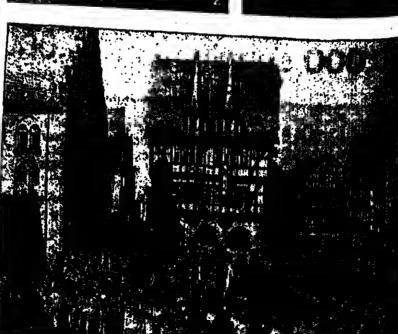
German roads will get you there - even if noataigla is your destination. On your naxt visit why not call to mind those haicyon chiidhood days when your mother or father told you fairy tales, maybe German ones? The surroundings in which our great fairy tale writers lived or the acenes in which the tales themselvas were set will make their meaning even clearer and show you that many are based on a fairly realistic background.

On a tour from Hanau, naar Frankfurt, whara the Brothars Grimm were born, to Breman, where the Town Band (consisting of a donkey, a dog, a cat and a cockerei) playad such dreadful music that it put even robbers to flight, you will enjoy the varying kinds of countryside. And do stop ovar at Bodenwerder. That was where Baron Münchhausen told his breathtaking lies.

Visit Germany and let the Fairy Tale Route be your guide.







borg, 31 July 1983

The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

C 20725 C ISSN 0016-8858

Plan to step-up role of conventional weapons

1 Bremen

Münchhausan

Brothers Grimm

4 Aisfeid

Benn government wants to devea long-range conventional nons system to replace tactical nuweapons in certain situations. 2 Bodenwerder, home also wants to consider the possibi-

second year - No. 1093 - By air

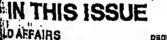
of reducing the stockpile of nuclear heads in Europe in line with any in-3 Hanau, birthplace office in reliance on conventional for-

> Bonn Defence Minister, Man-Womer, visited Washington this th to discuss the issues with Wash-

ails of what Boun wants are not They will not be finalised until

e proposals come in response tu bis shout current strategy. Muny exfeel that the Nexible response strarean no longer be credibly pursued. has come to lack credibility in ats of military technology and in the DEUTSCHE portance it attaches to tactical nu-FÜR TOURGE Weapons, they sny.

Boothovenatrage 69. D. souther some time political and militury



at outcome of the id review lalks

o slesh costs of foullural polley

conirovaralal altar 50 years: Papal cordet with Hitlar's Garmany

the Grand Viziar loat a and his head as wall

> staff at Nato have been consimodification of military strate-

heve been considering the poss of improving convectional decapacity by means of new weamake Nato less dependent on ange nuclear weapons.

Bonn the credibility both at ind abroad of a strategy made to re for Europe is a matter of life

of eccurity policy one aim is, the risk incalculable for a al aggressor. Another is to ensu-, the deterrent is not so drastic: use it in defence would be to Lone's owo country.

trategy that conveys this impresarry little conviction abroad. also be eteadily less acceptable to e it is supposed to protect.

is the point that has now been din the Federal Republic of Ger-The flexible response strategy longer be credibly pursued, or so, At the same time public opinion grows increasingly ill at ease. Peopla are no longer prepared to beliave blindly what the experts say, regardless whether they wear uniforms or pin-striped

Solutions to this deep-seated atrategic crisis have been sought for some time both by peace research workers of varlous persuasions and by military and political planners,

The proposals Herr Wörner took to Washington closely resemble past proposals by Nato C-in-C General Rogers, by Herr Wörner himself as Opposition spokesman on defence, and by US Scnator Nunn,

The basic scuture is the development and manufactura of long-range conventional weapon systems for use against the second and third waves sent in by un aggressor and against his supply

These weapons are plunned to be much more accurately targetable than aystems now in use. Many targets that could be covered by intalligent conventional systems are currently covered by tactical unclear wenpons.

Procurement of these new weupons is a major uspect of what Bonn has in mlud, Another is to consider the possihility of reducing the number of nucleur wurhends stockpiled in Europe once strutegy has been modified.

nn'a efforts lo overcoma deadlock Dat the Geneva talks on medlunirange missiles (INF) don't mean the German government is planning to abandon the stationing of Pershing 2

missiles from next December. This point has been stressed by chief government spokesman Peter Boenisch Bonn. "We hope and are firmly convinced agreement will be reached in Geneva," ha said, "but if 'It isn't, tha missiles will be stationed."

Foreign Minister Huns-Dietrich Genscher has emphasised Bonn's determination on this issue. So has Alfred Dregger, CDU/CSU leader in the Bonn Bundestag.

Speculation that Bonn might be changing its tack was prempted by references to the "walk in the woods" proposals mooted last year by Mr Nitze and Mr Kvitsinski In Geoeva.

Bonn feels tha "walk in the woods" proposals might be a means of breaking the deadlock because it disregards tha Anglo-French nuclear potential at the NF tulks.

Tha Bonn government's viewpoint is outlined to detail as follows:

• The "walk in the woods" proposals ara seen as a useful basis for a compromise between the superpowers on medium-range missiles, which is why Bonn feels they deserve to be reactivat-

The conference table is the only



Bonn Delence Minister Manired Wörner (leit) in Washington with American Delence Secretary Capper Weinberger.

In connection with the dual-track declsion Nato sat up a high-level group that will probably also report in September on which and how many warheads can be dispensed with.

They are certain to include the wurhends of the Nike ground-to-air missiles, which are due to be replaced by a conventional eystem.

Prompted by un article in the Il'ushington Post, there has also been talk in Washington of withdrawing 2,000 nucleur grenades.

But there are said to be US plans to replace thein by 1,000 more up-to-date nucleur shells cupable of being moder-

nised to incorporate a neutron device. Herr Wörner has not clearly stated

what is planned; he merely said plans were not imminent. Mr Weinberger has given an assurance that the neutron device would only

be stationed in Germany If Bonn were to give its approval. Bonn has yet to do so (arguably with

the emphasis on the word "yet").

After preliminary talks in Bonn and Washington Nato may well deni officially with a changa of strategy at its winter conference.

If it does so it will need to be borno Continued on page 2

Compromise bid 'not change of mind on arms'

place where a decision can be taken on diapensing with the stationing of US Pershing 2 misslies in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Nitze-Kvitsinski proposals would entall just such a decision. They provide for 75 SS-20s in the East and 75 Cruise missile systems lo Western Euro-

 If no results that justify a responsalsal of Nato'a missile modernisation plans as envisaged by the Decembar 1979 dual-track decision are reached by December this year, the stationing of new US medium-raoge missles will go ahead as planned.

 But the West will cootinue to alm at a negotiated settlement by the terms of which any reduction in the number of Soviet SS-20a systams lo Europe could be accompanied by a withdrawal of Westero systems.

The dual-track Nato decision expressly states that misslle modernisation requirements are to be reviewed in the light of negotiation results.

But this can only be done, as govern-

ment experts point out, if there are re-

This means that consideration cannot be given until lata autumn to any departure from the existing missile deployment proposais or reduction in missile modernisation requirements.
Foreign Minister Genscher has held

talks in Boan with the chief US delegata at the Start talka in Ganeya, Mr Rowny, who briefed him on the current atate of appotiations and the latest US and Soviet proposals.

The Foreign Office stated that Herr Genscher had expressed approval of the result-orientated and floxible attitude toward oegotiations taken by tha USA at the Start and INF talks in Geneva.

It was now up to the Soviet Union to take a flexible attitude and make its contribution toward results. In particular, the Kremlin ought no longer to block the INF talks by insisting on the inclusion of British and French nucleur

The latest proposals made by both sides at the Start talks had triggered a certain amount of movement. Serious and intensive talks were in progress, but major difficulties remained.

For the time being the Uoited States had no intention of considering adding British sod French aystems to the INF agenda.

(General-Anzelger Bonn, 21 July 1983)



Relief at outcome of the Madrid review talks

president Reagan says the outcome of the Helsinki review conference in Madrid is the best that could have

The Russians refer vaguely to the possibility of a breath of fresh air in East-West relations.

There is a general conse of relief that the Madrid conference has finally agreed on terme providing for e series of further talks.

Diplomats from 35 European and North American countries have put in painstaking filigree work to make compromise possible on lasues on which views were for the most part irreconci-

Disregarding thie achievement, three points deserve special mention in cosnection with the Madrid marathon (the conference has been in progress siace #utumn 1980):

First, despite fundemental differences of interest and values the superpowers have invariably stopped short at risking being blamed for destroying a model of safeguarding peace and cooperation in Europe.

They were only able to avert the risk because, under pressure from Europeans of all hues (Western, Eastern, neutral and non-aligned), they resolved to be flexible and not to insist on demands that were out of the question for the other aide.

That alone is no guarantee that America and Russia will adopt a similar attitude at the two rounds of Geneva disarmament taiks,

It is no guarantee of their respective leaders taking a similar attitude should a euperpower summit meeting be held either. But a relaxation of tension is at least more conceivable than it was.

The Madrid agreement will also lead to a final meeling of Foreign Ministera at which Mr Shultz will meet Mr Gromyko for first time since Mr Brezhnev's functal.

Second, the process act in motios by the 1975 Helsinki accorda has survived

Wörner in US

with stockpiles of nuclear weapons for use in defence.

torn defence planning.

The procurement of new and even

such complicated systems given the armed forces' shortage of cash and manpower.

were discussed in Washington, but polltical and economic realities could force the West to retain the existing concept for some time even though everyone regards it as inadequate. Rart Kister



two major world orises during the three years of talks in Madrid.

The first was the repercussions of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistsn, the cocond the imposition of martial law in Poland at Moscow's behest,

In Afghanlstan's case the West wea bound to give the Kremlin a piece of its mind, whereas it preferred to pursue u twofold strategy at the height of the Polisb crisis,

While the Russisss and Poles were accused of riding roughshod over the Heisinki accords the Western European Nato states took great care to avoid collapsing the Madrid conference.

The West, said Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, must never be the first to leave the conference

But Washington in particular had first to be persuaded that this was the right lise to take. More than once the United States wanted to walk out of the Madrid talks in protest against martial iaw in Poland.

Bonn concentrated on persuading the Soviet Union to remain fully integrated in tha Helsinki process in the hope that Moscow would stop short at taking even more drastic action in Poland,

There la no way of proving how euccessful Bonn has been, but it is certainly universally acknowledged to have contributed toward the continuetion of the Madrid talks throughout the difficult periods.

Third, the Heisinki review conference jas had an integrative effect in the West despite the tendency of the USA to take a strict viow on humanitarian issuea, observance of human rights and basic freedoms.

While America sought to browbeat the Russians into accepting maximum

matter, need not be entirely a one-way

traffic. Why must families be rounited

the grant of the grant of the grant of the grant

in Germany?

demands its Western European ailles preferred to compromise.

Their aim was to keep the Holsinki process, end its succession of conferences, going even when Eust-West ties were not at their most cordial.

In the end the Europeans prevniled on America to agree to compromise, not least by virtuo of the incipiul dipionacy of the non-sligned delegations and of the conference's host, Primo Minister Gonzulez of Spain.

A number of conferences are tu be held between now end the next Helsinki review conference, which is to tuke place in Viennu in November 1986.

The most important our seems sure to be the European disurmament conference, to be held carly next year in Stockholm

It will start by deeling with confidence-building measures in thu military sector, a topio covered briefly in the 1975 Helsinki accords. The purpose of confidence-building

measures is to reduce the risk of a sur-

prise attack. The Heisinki, or CSCE, process cannot be viewed primerily as a disarmament forum, us the Russians would econest eee it.

Basic freedoms

The Heisinki uccords attach equal importance to all three baskets of proposals incorporated, lucluding human rights and basic freedoms.

Yct no headway was mude at Modrid on rounifying divided families, on setting up free trade unions, on the right to strike, on religious freedom und thu from flow of Information.

Negotistions on these topics have merely been adjourned; that was all the delegations could agree on.

Acceptable though the results in Madrid may seem in the present difficult circumstances, agreement cannot be said to have been resched on more thon a modus vivendi between East and West,

We are still a long way away from go-Kurt Becker (Dio Zelt, 22 July (983)

Germans in MOME AFFAIRS

raise hope chancellor turns attention over Strauss to foreign fields

by a feuding West one numy us the first visit to a forthy after his return from Moseow Franz Josef Strauss, and Kiev, Chancellor Helmut Kohl The Bavarian Prime Misseunced that he intends visiting Isyears been criticised by Garsoma Arab countries and Japan gundlets and was felt to the the end of the year.

gundlets und was fell by manife the end of the year.

mens to be a man from which has caused the impression that eusements could not be a might make the foreign Minore likely to make later.

The foreign to first Chancellor to be a might make the might make

Naw Herr Strauss has been affairs. His "policinerged us u ruy of hope a grandfather". Konrad Adenaucr, in the GDR. After the bland hother.

mark loun und his part in the grandfairs have become particularly for it many East German ettractive right now because do-Bavarion leader might such the policy has been a tedious and suading the GDR leader to make uphill struggla in the first cessions in return.

The GDR media may not be not.

the slightest meetion of it per is little joy to be had from colarranging the loan, but media even more money from people the GDR tune in to Western

If and are aware of the fact of the fact of the second Kohl once to a relaxution of chesses act shows that the Chancellor has travellers by East Germans on but a show be budget has been drafted as agrectured by the second key budget has been drafted as a

which they ure sometime the construction of the Main-Danu-when crossing the border in saal is to proceed; Family Affaira and East Berlin.

Sceptics in the GDR sawing the children, parents and grandpaman leader, Herr Honeckan should one of thom fall on hard landpolitik. They were not to the children is should one of the fund;

landpolitik. They were not interior Minister Friedrich Zimunything much to result from mann, has put forward his bill to Herr Honecker is aware of the interior of demonstrations that and expectations of people his typicient. (Minister Zimmermunn in the will also be nwere how in the interior in the int Strauss is to gain prestige: b

ieuder is prestige-conscious in the prestige of years, Germans found it hard to Above sli, he will be said magine being governed by a diffeupset the Buvorian President Chancellor.

yet be instrumental in regoin thank Schmidt — knowledgable, ther loans.

tFrankfurer Alexander of the conjugate of

lukewarm resistance from the Free Democrats, who gave in meekly in the end. despite Economic Affairs Minister Count Lambsdorff's deaial that this was The fact that the government is in no

The demonstration bill met with only

an interview with the naw magazine Der

Spiegel: "If a policeman tells a demons-

trator to leave the demonstration and he

doesn't obey, he is no normal citizen.")

hurry to honour other promises ties in the nature of this coalition. This applies to the original intention to remove certain tax relief provisions (like the provisions governing write-off companias).

But this can still come. After all, the coalition is atill at the beginning of its four-year term.

The cabinet baa certainly not been idle in its domestic policy as laid down in the coalition papar.

The "about turn" is in full swing, which makes the atate of the coalition even more surprising. There is no sign of unity, nor la thare any sign of the "spiritual leadership" to which, unliko his predecessor, Chancellor Kohl lays

This is evidenced by a number of facts, among them the verbose dispute over the atiffening of the criminal codo provisions on disturbing the pence (which an exuberant chief federal prosecutor dld not hesitate to pralsa es u return to conditions that prevailed in this country between 1871 and 1970).

But Interior Minister Zimmermann (CSU) is still not antisfied with the cpncessions lio managed to wrest from Justico Minister Hana Engelhurd (FDP) if "wrest" is the word.

There is much that can be suid about

the justice minister - but he can certainly not be described as a dedicated fighter for a cause.

A joke circulating in Bonn has it that by the time Engelhard has filled his pipe Zimmermana has already finished amoking his.

Engelhard's wordy protesta are unconvincing because his party had allowed Itself to be shackled on this iasue from the very beginning, i. e. in the coalitioa paper.

This disputa was not the last bit of sparring withing the coalition, which makea it easy to predict that the Bonn alliance will continue to be anaky because the CSU leader, Franz-Josef Strauss, opposea having the Liberals in the government and because they in their turn will use every opportunity to present themselves us chumpions of civil liberties, which they have long ceased to be.

Assuming this two-faced strategy proves inadequate to get the Frea Democrats back into the Hesse State Asaembly, Hans-Dietrich Genscher's party's only chance of political survival would be to forgo image-building in favour of doing something.

If this were the case, Kohl, who likes harmony in his cabinet, would baya to cope not only with an unruly CSU but also with an obatreperous FDP. And this would add fuel to the anticipeted "hot autumn" over the missiles issue.

But this is in the offing anyway if the jobleas rate goes up again and the business community atarts airing its pent up disenchantment with the gifts from the government which it considers too measly. The business community elso holds that the cutbacks in aocial benefita are too small.

MP Helmo George (CDU) who, though sympathlaing with the business community, haada his parliamentary group's Social Affairs Workshop (a woif guarding the sheep) has only just pointed the woy in that sactor.

(Nürnberger Nachrichten, 15 July 1983)

Kohl builds a new image

Now, ten months after the change of

- and rightly ao. What the people now

As a personality, a top politician rarely meets the ideal of all citizens. Adenauer was not liked by all; nor was Willy Brandt. Sohmldt was the excep-

Josef Strauss during the opposition years had bees a major handleap. The hope that the ambitious CSU

leader would withdraw from national politics after he failed to be voted in as Chancelior in 1980 was not realised. Kohl therafore had to expect new

March.

tempt to pursuo his own Doutschiand-

primarily because he made a tactically wise use of his position as Chancellor.

of his astuteness in dealing with this type of dispute - an astuteness he had demonstrated many times before. There is always something spectacu-

lar about the power struggle of two men belonging to the same political camp. It would therefore be wrong to measure Kohl only by bis conflict with Strasas.

cian with plenty of staying power on many another occasion, as for instance with his decision to seek new elections in the face of opposition from bls own

Schmidt recently said that the new Chancelior had made no major mistake

The fact that the opposition criticises the government's foreign and domestio

cellorship. Most of the government policies aro

the nation la starting to get used to Kohl

Rudolph Bernhard (Stuttgarter-Nachrichten, 2t July 1983)

The scoreboard after the first 100 days

Bremer Nachrichten

favourito jouroalists' game is as-A sessing a government's first 100 days. The cantre-right coalition in Bonn has just passed that mark.

But there would be little seuse in taking stock without including the five months since 1 October 1982 that preceded the election that swept the present coalition into power in March.

It was probably the most amazing achievement of the new coalition to have gone to the people on 6 March.

Ita reckoning that all that was needed to win an election was to tell the people the trutb and give them a say paid off.

The economic and social policy decisions of the Kohl-Genacher government were anything but designed for popular appeal, but this attracted rather than repelled the people.

Confirmed by the alectorate, the government was freo to continua on its

But there were irritations and tactical miatakes, especially on auch basio issues na peasiona and the creation of apprenticeships.

The Bonn governroent came under a barraga of public criticiam on both points, jeopardising the very credibility that was originally the coalition's most important asset. In fact, this will give the government plenty to chew on in tho months to come.

Even though the predominant view is that Kohl and Genseher ero steering tho right course by and large, they have so far been unable to provide proof of political continuity in certain sectors.

For example the DM lbn loan to the GDR, guaranteed by Bonn, stuaned the

The CDU end CSU rank and file still have to come to terms with the sudden about-face and the fact that East German border guards are now being praised as promoting détente in e bid to justify the loan.

The Free Democrats are in a somewhat better position. Their "policy of small eteps" can be seen as a procursor of the new Deutschlandpolitik stance. This makes it difficult to strike a 100-

day balance in the Doutschlandpolitik acctor. It takes more than 100 days to do justice to a government. The first Kohl-Genscher government

sought new elections in order to be ablo to govern for a full four-year term. As a result, all this government bas done so far is only a fraction of its performance for the rest of the term. German foreign policy is also subject

to uncertainties even though the coalition can be trusted to stick to principles. For one thing it must be clear who is in charge of our foreign policy. The impression is that it is not Foreign Minister Genscher.

Right now, we are faced with hot and cold political abowers on the missiles

Bonn is acting its role with the full gamut of facial expression, and nobody can say what the outcome will be.

Karl Hugo Pruys (Bremer Nachrichten, 21 July 1983)

Continued from page 1

in mind that there will be no dispensing

There may be fewer nuclear weapons in Europe, but the possibility of using them will continue to form part of Wes-

In the conventional sector there will cannot go on exporting isbour. be's substantial arms build-up should the concept as outlined be accepted, live in Germany, where unemployment and financing it will create serious prois also bigh, cannot be regarded as the

advance contingent of an even larger inve arms technologies will Itional German-Turkish friendchip, Nato membership and Turkey's dosire to join the EEC should lay the either not take place or lead to outs and eking out of defence budget estimates. It is totally unclear who is to men groundwork for settling these tricky lasues without the hysteria evident in

come Turkish press coverage of the sub-The outlines of a modified strategy The Turks must realise that the offer of repairietion grants is not compulsory; migrant workers can take it or leave Reuniting divided families, for that

(Süddentsche Zeitung, 25 July (983)

Two Bonn Cabinet Ministers have been to Turkey in an effort to smooth over issues involving Turkish workers in Germasy. But neither Labour Minister Norbert Blum nor Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermen made much headwey. It is bard to explain to a country in such economic straits as Turkey that it

The 1.8 million Turks who already which impose en extra burden on f

ny to children aged six of less. The whole idea involves issues of wil-

More flexible arangements could surely be proposed that might be expected warrant a great show of goodwill on Turkey's part.

Ministers on a mission to Turkey

The Germana will have to appreciate that allens legislation is bound to strike deep at families and plans, eo care is called for rather than extremist slogans

ins and Turks living together. A weakness of Bonn's viewpoint is that it is controversial even within the cossition, with the Free Democrats arguing that it would be inhuman to limit the right to jois parents in Germa-

lingness and ability to integrate the must first be discussed and settled by the Bonn coalition parties.

It may be a matter of puroly German

that for domestic and form hide as the best man.

reasons the dialogue must as sich was the respect for Schmidt that only to take the edge off to the sharp-eyed failed to see the dialogue to the dialogue must as the sharp-eyed failed to see the dialogue to the dialogue look like worsening.

Publisher Friedrich Reinecks Edicarda Henz Editor Alexander Anthony Edit Sub-Solter Benon Burnett: — Duksieli Oborgina Pipping Friedrich Remodus Verses Ombil 21 50 Hemburg 75, Tel. 22 85 1 Tales 12: WI Advantage rates but No. 14 --

Printed by Druck- und Vertecheul Fred Bremen-Skenentral, Distributed in St. U.S. L. SAALEHOS, Inc. 540 West Step Street, Jan. All articles which This gapailar yndidill published in cooperation with the adminishing netropages of the Federal Reptill by They are complete amening one of the Page New Articles of the Page New

in at correspondence piens guits number which sippears on the I reference, above your address.

Bonn is motivated by come of SpD FDP coalition.

Ankara would do well to add and say, we know that the SPD and tion and spin and of understanding.

tion and outrage and shows were hopelessly at loggerheada before October 1982 (when the (Der Tagessplegel, ## toppled the government by switch-

The German Orie of siste of the CDU/CSU then was the opposite. They were in fina as political parties; but their top the people sald to themselves, was ncellor material. deven when Helmut Kobi became

> scepticism had two sources: people did not like Kohl and bis what ponderous south German onality, nor his outward appearanad his manner of speech. All of this so different from the northerner,

icellor many people still had their

toaiy SPD followers feit that way.

other was a lack of faith. Many hot believe that Kohl could solve problems at hand.

out of success

government, the picture is different. The like or dislike of the chancellor as a person no longer plays a major role talk about is his political concept and

as Chancellor was to make it quite clear that there is only one top man in the conservative camp that provided the Chancellor.

his ability to get things done.

One of Kohl's most important tasks

The constast diaputes with Franz-

trials of strength. The first came when Strauss wented to join the cabinet after the conservative election victory, in

The second came with Strauss' at-

politik and Ostpolitik. Halmut Kohl won both rounds -

This was a convincing demonstration

He has proved himself tobe a politi-

policy is no more than its iob. But even the opposition is becoming increasisgly convinced that it must come to terms with a long Kohi chan-

still to be realised; but the fact is that aa Chancellor - a fact that cannot ba explained by saying that people has como to terms with realities or that he is a creature of habit.

ARMS RACE

After missile deployment: why Moscow will not turn the screw too hard

prospects of progress in the foresecable future on medium-range missil-

The Russlana have tried to use the peace movement in the West for their own purposes: to prevent missile modemisetion and keep Pershing 2s and Cruise missiles out of Western Europe.

But they are gradually realising that this will not work. The West will atation the new missiles unless substential Soviet concessions are made in Geneve.

The Russiana long believed that all they had to do was to reduce by several hundred the number of SS-20 systems deployed — to a number equivalent to the combined missilo potential of Britain end France.

Bonn Opposition leader Hana-Joeben Vogel asked Mr Andropov in Moscow in January what the term "reduction" could be taken as meaning.

He was told, according to Herr Vogel's notes on whet he remembered of the talks, that some missiles would be ecrapped and others withdrawn end redeployed in the Far East.

There they would be a counterweight to new missile based in Japan end

The next day Herr Vogel conferred with Soviet military and disarmament experts and was givan a much less reasauring answer about scrapping missilea,

"General Chervov of the Soviet general staff," the minutes state, "said that was a matter of principle that remained to be solved. It was solely a matter of nuclear weapons in Europe.

Mr Zegladin of the CPSU central committee added that the danger to the east was consumtly increasing from the Sovlet point of view.

Withdrawal of missiles definitely meant restationing tham in erens from which they could no longer threaten

None of the assembled Soviet experts folt eble to ocho Mr Andropov's sentiments on scrapping the misslies, which can hardly have come es much of a sur-

years the Soviet Union hes ploughed more of its economic potentlal than any other country into armaments, especially the missile build-up.

Estimates vary between 11 end 14 per cent, as against three to five per cent of GNP In the West

... The Soviet military establishment is unlikely to be enthusiastic about the idea of scrapping this investment, even

Military men are bound to dismles any euch idea as absurd. An entire, gigentic, privileged strategio industry and military-industrial complax depends on the arms build-up.

It has its own rules of selection, promotion and material incentive, with ell modern conveniences lald on. It is en establishment that is keen to meintain its privileged position and to carry on manufacturing arms.

Mr Andropov has clearly sided with the military establishment and the arms lobby in the Soviet politbureau.

A characteristic indication of his dependence came to light not long ago when he offered in a speech to assess the missila potential of the two sides in terms of warheads rather than mlasile systems,

The militery seems to have intervened immedletely. A few deys leter he reverted to missile and launching facility numbers in talks with Finnish leadars in

Since the Williamsburg summit the Russians have realised that the idee of a withdrawal of some SS-20s to positions further east no longer earries convic-

It would take only a few days to redeploy them in their mothbelled leunchng positions west of the Urals.

Besides, the idea of redeploying the missiles in Asia is not viewed et all kindly by the Jepenese, who now likewise feel threatened and ere ell in favour of missile modernisetion.

Jepan mey not be a Nato member but at Williamaburg it beeked the decision to reaffirm the December 1979 dualrack Neto decialon in view of the Soviet threat to the Far East.

In other words, Mr Andropov currently has nothing to offer in Geneva: nelther n missile "reduction" nor scrapping nor even withdrawal of his SS-20s further east.

So It would be totelly utopien to Imagine veguo ideas developed by Paul Nitzo end Yull Kvitsinski during their celebreted walk in the woods near Geneva a year ego being recetivated.

The "walk in the woods" proposal was, tentatively, to restrict the number of Cruise missiles stationad in Western Europe to 75 (and no Pershing 2s at all) and the number of SS-20s to 75 too.

The peace movement will have to reelisc sooner or later that the Soviet mililary esteblishment is not prepared to sacrifice evan a einglo medium-range missile manufactured at such expense. And it is certainly not going to agree to on-the-spot inspection,

That is why neither e zero option nor en interim solution as suggested by the USA are acceptable to the Kremlin.

It is en unpleasent stete of affairs politically, and a contradiction not oven a healthler men than Mr Andropov could readly resolve, but it does lend itself to a modicum of realism.

The Russiens have tried in Moscow to exert pressure on Germany by using sirong words, but they will not overturn the serew.

They must eppreciate that they too

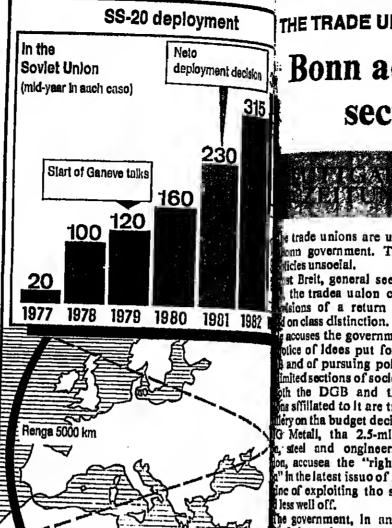
nleetion in Western Europe. That is why the East Germnn leader, Herr Honecker, was reeently allowed to negotiate with Bonn a billiondeutaohamark loan, It is elso why Moscow has said relations will be chillier if the West goas ahaad and stations the new US missiles in Europe. But the Ruasians have not cooperation

Fritz Ultrich Fack tFrankfurter Allgomeine

brought to e light.

They still need tha

Germans.



Soviet build-up continues, women who no longer go out work, widows, the handicapped, the says defence document

Bonn's annual white paper on disarmament says the Soviet Union conthrues uncompromisingly to urm in the

It lists Nato figures indienting that Moscow is well ahead of the West in inedium-range missiles. There is approximate parity in intercontinental missil-

In terms of constant contacts and talks with Eastern neighbours to arrive at stable relations end genuine detente, the report suys, the Western ullinnee is the sole basis of the Foderul Republic of Germany's security.

The white paper includes a churt thut is of interest both politically end strutegically. It ilsts the increase in mediumrenge Soviet missiles over the past six years alongsido constant Soviet claims that a belance of powor has been ost-

When the first Westarn worries about Soviet SS-20 missiles were voiced by have little room to manoeuvre end that Bonn Chencellor Helmut Schmidt in Where the missiles will be

36 Pershing II

were 250 missiles aimed at the trade unions." Western Europe.

siles. But by then there will 300, and 900 warbeads, lined #

By December 1982, when he poy mude his speech, the Soul is easid in the Bonn white paper tems and 1,053 warheads.

on the egenda for some time

has yet been made are:

nueleer deterrent. Agreement on the area with the ceiling is to apply.

Agreement on how to deal tegic bombers capable of beet wa Scharnewski of the IG Chemie delivery systems.

THE TRADE UNIONS

Bonn accused of pursuing sectarian policies



trade unions are upset with the onn government. They consider licies unsocial. st Breit, general secretary of the

the tradea union confederation, sions of a return to a society

accuses the government of taking olice of idees put forward by the and of pursuing policies benefitmited sections of society.

th the DGB and the industrial s sfillated to it are treining heavy ery on tha budget decisions. G Metall, tha 2.5-million-member

steel and ongineering workers' on accuses the "right-wing coall-" in the latest issuo of Ita union maine of exploiting the socially weak less well off.

he government. In another drastic of phrase, is accused of shamelessasacking the pockets of pensioners. employed and welfare benefit reci-

Wage-and salary-earners and pensioets are said to be bled dry while the

total 30 warheads stationed.

When Mr Hrezhnev visited tax incentive after another.

When Mr Hrezhnev visited tax incentive after another.

When Mr Hrezhnev visited tax incentive after another.

O Metall general secretary Eugan distriction and the constant that the secretary is an anounced that the secretary is

When he revisited Boania memployment "to use it as a means ere 250 missiles nimed at meaning pressure on employees and

he latest isaue to rile trade union In April 1982 the Soviet keet the latest issue to rile trade union in terms of u stop to stationial trade government is the idea of retirement (and newsloop) acres retirement (and pensionebio ege)

his is a brainchild of Economic Af-Minister Count Lembsdorff, who the trade unions' primo target in had 333 SS-20 total was up we lied government, an SPD-FDP coali-tems and 1 OS3 workeads.

Western exports now say is to proposal to make women work medium-range missile polents for their pensiona was said by 599 missiles and total 1,301 would Keiler, general secretary of the At the Geneva talks for the workers' union, with its predomisues that could be sattled fast to be workers. eshopfloor.

These Issues on which no made this cleim in a letter to La-Minister Norbert Blum. Elfriede Clarification on the equation of the national executive strength of the two sides in termediate nuclear forces.

Non-inclusion of systems too is being inundated with protein too is being inundated with protein countries other than the countries of the war generative and retail trades union, says her too is being inundated with protein countries other than the countries of the war generative and appears of the w

she says, are particularly upset at deg end so annoyed that they can find words to express their dis-

pional executive committee says it is a mandal to penelise working women for

the country's economic lils while arguing that It is a metter of equal righte. Working women already have to run

a home and e family as well as holding down a job. Maternity allowances are to be eut and now pension rights too.

Yet millionelres are being given even more monay in the form of a cut inwealth tax,

Herr Blum triad to reassure people by claiming that Count Lambedorff's announcement had been a mistaka. He said there were no plans to raise the retiremant age for women.

But the trade unions do not feel reassured. "Blum denies any such Intentions," the printing and paper workers' union magazine comments, "but wbo knows how long that will last?"

Herr Blum, who is a toolmaker by trade and an IG Metell mamber, has even been taken to task by a fellowunionist and Christian Democrat on the pensiona issue.

She is Irmgard Blättel of the DGB national executive council, who la vicechairman to Norbert Blum at the bolm of the CDA, or working-class wing of the Christian Democratic Union.

In Welt der Arbeit, tho DGB weckly nowspaper, she wrote that if plana that were alleged to have been drafted in Herr Blüm'a Ministry were put into effect it would again be working women who had to bear the brunt of the cuts.

A fortnight later he replied in the same paper's columns that the Federal government hed no Intention of pursuing pension policies at women'e ax-

But he gave no specifio assurences, which prompted Freu Blättel to reply thet working women's worries had by no meane boen dispelled.

At the beginning of June Frau Blättel stated in Welt der Arbeit thet ee a CDU

Redistribution of a declining *********************** Length of the German working week welfare atete crisie, 2m unemptoyed

Working hours

trade unionist she must say she regretted Helmut Kohl's government policy statement: It was not what she would

Guatav Febrenbach, Horr Breit's deputy and another leading CDU trade unionist, agrees. Cutting welfare benefits and making tex concessions to the employers was not the way to fight unemployment, ha sald,

If anything it would contribute toward en increaso in mass unemployment, while those who continued to oppose further cuts in working hours were equally to blame.

Christian Democratic trade unionists

fectors: high wages for menual lebour; long pald holldays; and the requirement thet employers pay the first elx weeka of slekness benafit.

He also took a dim view of the general validity of wage ogreements and leglalative provisions for working mothers, juveniles, the handicapped and job security.

have wanted.

have been further upset by Ideaa aired by Halmo George, the welfare policy spokesman of the CDU/CSU Bundestag party and a former businesa manager of the CDU's economic effairs

He blamed unemployment on three

Ferdinand Koob, a Christian Democrat and IG Metali executivo member. waa livid. "George," he aaid, "bas not the alightest aense or understending of auch a senaltiva subject, in times of economic criais, as welfare and employ-

He felt Herr George's views, which were disowned by the CDU/CSU parllamantery party in Bonn, ran counter not only to the CDA's views but also to the CDU manifesto.

They were, he added, in breach of the decisions teken at the last CDU party conference and the principles of Chancellor Kohl's government policy state-

Herr George had published his antiworker viows without first consulting elther the party or his parliamontary col-

He deserved to be severely reprimanded by the parliamentary party and dismissed es chairman of the labour and social welfare committee of the CDU/CSU in the Bonn Bundestag.

Suse Weidenbach (Sluttgarter Zellung, 16 July (983)

Bid for 35-hour week gets top priority for next wage talks



The DGB, Germany's Düsseldorf-L based trades union confederation, is to join forces with its 17 affillated industrial unions in an all-out bid to negotiete a 35-hour week as part of noxt

Details have been announced by Lothar Zimmermann, the DGB national executive member responsible for weges policy.

The unions have egreed on a joint recommendation to end existing wage agreements at the year's end or the next opportunity end to demand a shorter working week on full pay,

If strike action is required, the unions are to coordinate activities. The extra cost of a shorter working week is 2.5 per cent per hour, Herr Zimmermann says.

The DGB recommondetions acknowledgo the importance of other forma of working less, such as longer holidays or earlier retirement, but give absolute priority to the shorter working week.

"That'a what our members went," Herr Zimmermann saya. "As we have no maane of achieving our objectives via parliament we cannot rule out wage negotiations. If we did, we would be fi-

He feels a shorter working week must he introduced fast, otherwise it might fall to have a beneficial effect on the labour market.

Ho admits that every strugglo entails a risk, but unemployment is increasing so fast that the trade unlons heve no ohoice but face the challenge and run the risk.

"How long will it be," he asks, with a sidewerd gience at the labour market, before there is social unrest?"

Thirty-seven per cent of Germen workers are union members, and Herr Zimmermann says they are prepared to go on strike to achieve their aims.

A survey is said to have shown that

60 per cent of union members are ready to support industrial action for DGB

This potential is important at times of crials because it can be used to prevent the paralysis that struck the trade union movement toward the end of the Weimar Republic.

He is strongly critical of the attitude taken by employers and the policy pursued by the Bonn government:

"Nowhere in the industrialised West is the link between the economic cycle and unemployment es cloco as in Oormany. Nowhore are staff sacked as fast or unecrupulously.

"The Protection from Dismissal Act has degenerated into a right not to hiro," Of 10,000 appeals against dismiseel only 70 lead to reinstatement.

Herr Zimmermann says the Bonn government'a policy can felrly be termed "unsocial" inasmuch as it onesidedly weighs down on the workers and the

"The woll-to-do are leaving the ship and leaving the rest in the lurch," he claims, "I never would have thought that gratitude to the workers could have been so negligible."

Klaus Heinemann (Rheinische Post, 15 July 1983)



1982

THE EEC

Bid to slash costs of agricultural policy

EC officials are feveriahly trying to work out a plan to reduce the cost of the Common Agricultural Policy. The results of their efforts are to form

the basia of negotiations among tha 10 membar nationa.

Last month's EEC summit in Stuttgart set Auguat 1 as the dealing for the

Some other EEC officials are glasting. They are those who some years ago suggested ways in which the agricultural policy could be made more efficient. Now they are waiting to see if their ideas are taken up.

The Brussels team is headed by tha French director-general far agriculture, Claude Villain. Two special work groups were act up, but have been discarded because they were too cumber-

The first step of these groups was to draft a questionnaire for the 14 EEC Commissionors asking how they would liko any economies to be made.

This caution was understandable because the best of ideas is usaless unless it ia politically workable.

And since the agriculture structure in the ten member nations are all different, there can be no solutions as simple as soma occasionally suggested in the past ten years -- especially by Bonn.

For the first time this year, the EEC will use just about every peany of its own revenue, and naxt year's revenues will no loager be enough to meet commitments unless there are some ecanomialng measures.

Many Brussels officials are convinced that "the chance for reform is now Of never.'

Experts agree that the acid test of reforms will lio in tha dairy aector: of the DM38.5bn earmarked for agricultural subsidies this year, close to one-third will be used to support milk pricea. Community cows now produce 25

per cent more milk than tha ten EEC nalions can consume.

Fortunately, Italy and Greece don't produce enough milk and the ahortfall is made up by fresh milk, butter and obeese primarily from Germany, Franca

The two southern members are rightly complaining that their farmers profit much less than their northern counterparts from the Agricultural Fundant

The surplus production of milk has two reasons. One: tha northern members of the Council of Agricultural Ministers have always prevailed in bringing about price increases. This made is profitable for farmers to overproduce. Their income from milk has doubled in

the past ten years.
Two: the EEC as a tariff union is committed to Gatt (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) not to charge duty on the import of non-grain animal feed. The concession obtained in return during the Kennedy Round of the 1960s waa a lowering of excessive US tatiffa for iodustrial goods from Europa.

Even though the world market price for protein-rich vegetable fats, primarily soya bean products, fluctuates considerably, experts have a rule of thumb: tional litre of milk at half tha usual

of feed has risen from 15 million tons in 1974 to an estimated 25 million tons this year is seen as one of tha reusons for the overproduction of milk.

pensiva for farmers operating on an ba curtailed in aama other way. Brussels experts ask how.

Nelther tariffs nar import quotas nor tha "EEC fat tax" that has been mooted periodically since the early 1960s can be recoacilad with the Community's commitments towards Gatt.

would have to compansate for such import barriers by granting the auppiler countries (USA and some Third World oations) tariff concessions for other

Tha same applies to other modern Community's grain aurolus.

The EEC Commission is therefore cansidering restricting the prica guarantoes for grain to limited quuntities. Not until the EEO is enlurged by

Spain - which maintains high turiffs far industrial imports and fatty furm products - will it have a lever in Gutt negotiations with which to make the USA and other feed suppliers restrict their exports to it.

ford to dither on the milk problem until 1986, whan Spain is likely to bacome u

both records.

one kilo of this feed produces an addi-

Kiechle has suggested that the cheap imported cattla feed to mada more ex-"industrial scale" or that these imports

Undar Gatt rules, the Community

But referring to their computers, the Brussels officiala find nothing that thay can reasonably offer as a compeasution.

Cammunity budget, the EEC cannot uf-

The butter surplus is already 600,000 tons and milk powder 916,000 tons

In public atatemeots, Kiechle haa suggested that "pasture farmers" be

The fact that the import of this type

Bonn Agricultural Minister Ignaz

animal feeds such as taploca and by products of the maiza, augar baet and fruit processiog industry. They, too, ura flowing into German troughaut an evergrowing rate, virtually displaning costly local grain and so contributing to the

But because of the strains on the

guaranteed a high milk price. This would benefit those farmers who de-

1982/83 (calimatos) 1972/73

EEC agriculture

Skim milk powder Production as a percentage of const

L tion efforts.

less back to work.

ty for men and women.

Social Fund, even if this means?

be hoosted by about 42 pt DMS.5bn and intends to use

money to reduce youth unempto

mand because there just it add money to go around — prises eause it is needed for agricular

Unlike social policy, which even coordinated, the Con-

agricultural policy is fully later

agreed that the ten member no

more into Community collection

in Ith (Allgomeine Zeitung Mail is)

The Commission now hope!

· · Hans Na

lias absolute priority.

itopes are fickle.

But the Council will not not

husinessses.

ordered by the Commissioni

steel industry mean that 100

kers will lose their jobs out

two years. In Garmany 20,000

The Commission but

· Tite key is stimulating in

pend on their milk and have no ulterna-

Other experts consider this unfeasible because of the huge bureaucrncy that would needed to keep a check on avery ereamery. It would virtually invite cheating:

The Dutch and the Danes ulso oppose this kind of differentiation between farmers. As in northern Germuny, their dulry farmers depend heavily on elicup imported feed.

The British, usually udvocates of u thriftier agricultura policy, are also reluctant to penalise their most profituble farms.

One Brussels agriculture expert bent on reforma auggests drustic action inthe best remedy: abolishing milk subsldies ultogether and letting prices be governed by supply and demand,

The monay used to subsidisa milk pricea (DM1 t.5bn in 1983) could then ba turned over to the farmers as a outright gift instend of letting it go to creameries, warehouses, tho ice creum industry and foreign buyers of butter and

The scheme would provide each of the Community's two million dutiry farmers with about DM5,600 a your.

But the idea is to save the muncy ruthat thun spend It. The Mediterraneun EEC furmers, who have been ut a disudvantage up to now, should get inpre money for their fruit, vegetables and ofive oil. By the sume token, the EEC Commission chould ulso come up with some praeticable measures to fight wine

But If, as intimuted in the Stuttgart aummit resolution, the border offset levica within the EEC ara gradually to be removed, German farmers would find their incomes pared down by ten per cent and the Dutch by about seven per

SUSINESS

American punters get stock market running with the bulls

ost war peak in early July. Broere hard put to cope.

erican investors ware mainly rohis. Why American institutional almost almultaneously decidbuy German ahares will remain cret of their portfolio managera.

mour at German stock exchangea that Chancelior Helmut Kohi's s during his visit to Moscow rase American faith in Germany violent demonstrationa eent, sprend over the acutalist US Vice-Prasident Bush in Kre-This makes it obvious the There is no proof of this, but there

drastic remedy for the milital bosamething to it. After all, the ten summitted pictures in America, as clasgart expressly told the EEC 1.

sion that "all ten members momenteen demand for German stock contribute towards the coart in August last year when it became end that the Social-Liberal era in End have anding. This was when the (trankfurter Rundschiell ich era in West Garmany bogan. Acing to speculators, there is no end

New moves mencan interest in German stock auer becausa investors there think the American economio upturn wili spread to Western Europe, Moreunemploying the lovostors rely on pundits who

Most blue-chip companies in Germa-The EliC is to step up it insiders say, will show improved wits as early as this year, despite the Reduction of production rather sales will grow only marginal-

More efficient

Council of Ministers to control is is because corporate planners strategy to get the 12 million managed to bring costs under conand are now operating mare eastently than a year ago.

especially in smuli and mean t German banka and their custohave been taken totally by aurprise The Commission's annual this bullishness. Only a few weeks shows that it has ulready the this bullishness. Only a few weeks combat unemployment, help to have thought that it would be short-lastleg as far as autumn at best. vara and improve emplayment bey seem to have been wrong.

The target group now is professionant nave suddenly and justine bandwagon. There are billions sround walting to ba invested.

Council of Ministers to act our one insurance companies aummonits other proposals oow galled the courage last year to fill their in various drawers. They included the cock-bottom prices. They ter working hours and equal of

of a statement about

"有"的"有"的"有"的" heid on to the atock until just after the election in March that awept the centreright coalition to power and then sold nt a profit, contenting themselves with gains until then.

Today, many are sitting on a great deal of cash, waiting for stock prices to go down again so that they can buy again at bargain ratea."

In these past few weeks, however, some of the institutional investora have given up the hope of declining prices, admitting that they were over-cautious whan thay sold in March.

Now, they are buying back at a premlum what thay virtually gave away in the apring. This is coatly and annoying but still better and cheaper than doing

The institutional investors, among tham saveral funds that handle insurance portfolios, have to compete with private investors who have also decided to profit from the bullishness, using their banka aa brokers.

Much of this money comes from short-term fixed deposits that have matured and are not being re-invested because of the low Interest paid.

Not too iong ago, investors liked to put their money into tax saving writeoff schemes. But this has now given way to stock market speculation partly because many of the investors in write-off projects did not faro too well and partly because they now realise that they can make a profit free of tax in the stook market as well, and without much trouble with the tax department.

Profils from privately owned appre clating atoeks are tax-free if the atock is sold more than slx months aftar purch-

It is therefore not surprising that investing in stock is gaining in popularity. Those who declared 1983 the "year of the stock" have been proved right.

The run on atoeks has hurt fixed interest securitles which had their heyday in the high-interest years. This year, interest earnings will not even offset depreciation.

Banking circles say that this is one of

The Commission has also 220,000 suppliers of 75,000 products 'made in Germany'

money from carnings on fixed interest accuritiea is no longer recycled auch papers but inveated in stocks. Naturally, there is not only boundless optimiam: thera are ulso aome warning voices. Most - not all - of these voices come from Opposition politicians who don't understand why there is auch faith in the government despite the fact that

the economic up-

turn is far from tangibja in terms of facts and figures. But the stock market is not concerned with the present. Its quotations reflect anticlpated developments. Right now, the market reflects the fact that the measures initiated by the Bonn government will promote investment through tax

Some of these - admittedly not very apectacular - measures are aiready in operation and are pretty certain to show in the 1983 corporate balance sheets.

Stock exchange insiders ara in no way dismayed by the fact that, unlike France, Bonn is not directly subsidising stock purchasea. After ail, it is much better to invest in a highly profitable Despite the meny positive facets, se-

curities experts are sure that German atock merkets will hot be spared their setbacks and adjustments.

Stock prices are unlikely to be threatened by economic developments which are seen in a realistic light. The threat could come from a new rise in interest rates. This would not only jeoperdise our economie recovery but could also make investors turn their backs on stock and opt for high-yield fixed interest securities instead.

The trouble is that German rates depend on those in America and that the Bundeabank has already gone as far as it could in cuttlog them. Ali it can do now is make temporary and minor ad. The fact that rising American interest rates also make the dollar rate rise is discomfiting for German Investors.

Securities in

private hands

Values in DMbn

1976

Fixed interest

1972

59,3

Company stocks

Property bonds

Local govt bonds

Theoretically, a high dollar rate makes German Industry more competitive on foreign markets. Tha fact that there is little evidence of this right now ia due to the financial problems of some Once countries and most African and Latin American states, not to mention the Soviet Bloc.

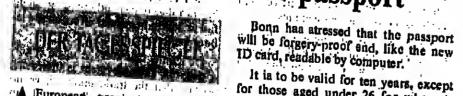
Stock market pundits are yet another advantage in a high doliar rate: It mekes the purchase of German stock attractive for Americana. Not only do they stand a change of profiting from appreciation; they can also expect to profit from the exchange rate.

German monetary experts regerd the dollar as overvalued against the doutachemark. This is bound to change as soon as America has aboilshed its high Interest rate policy.

Most banks are agreed that when this happens the builishness of the stock market will continue. In the meentime. they advise buying stock likely to attract foreign investors when It takes a dlp.

They also advise buying stock that has not appreclated commensurate with a company's prospects. This, incidentaliy, includes the stock of Germany's major chemical corporations although their stock, too, has risen more than 30 per cent aince the beginning of the year. et a leditional al. Kurt Wondt

This-will-foil-the-forgers claim made for new Euro passport



European passport said to ba A forgery-proof is to replace the Fedetal Republic passport in 1985.
The Bonn Cabinet has thus honoured the resolution of the EEC Council to in-

troduce a uniform Community pasa-In legal terms, the new document will still be a national passport, but the cover will have the imprint Earopean

Community Product Short Large A

will be forgery-proof end, like the new ID card, readable by computer. It is to be valid for ten years, except

for those aged under 26 for whom it will be valid for five years only." It will coat DM30, more than the DM10 for the current passport.

It will coat DM30, more than the DM10 for the current passport. According to the Interior Ministry, DM20 is for printing and DM10 for

continue and the control of the Adda Protected with (Dor Tagestpiegel, it 4 July (943) the limit in the 1984 budget.

It has demanded that the seed that the se

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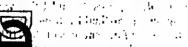
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FLASHBACK

Still controversial after 50 years: Papal concordat with Hitler's Germany

The concordat aigned 50 years ago between the Holy See and the German Reich remains controversial, especially the conduct of the Catholio

The negotiations were concluded in record time. Only a few manths elapsed between the atart of the talks in early April, the signing of the document in July and its ratification in September.

The German negotiator and aignatory was Franz van Papen, deputy chancellar in the government formed by Hitler in Jeouary 1933.

Vori Paperi, a right-wing Catholic and opportent of the Weimar Republic, was well knawn for his human fralities. Acting behind the scenes, he helped heave Hitler into power.

The Vatican's negotistor and subsequent signatory was the papal scoretary of stete, Cardinal Eugenia Pacelli (latar Pope Pius XII). Pacelli had been the papal nuncio to Munich and later to Berlio from 1917 to 1929.

Because of his initiative the Vetican was able to conclude the state concordet with Baveria (1924) and Prussia

Pacelii's top adviser at the time was the clorgyman and professor of canon law in Trier, Ludwig Kaas.

In 1928, Kaas was elected chairmen of the Catholic Centre Party; and the day after his party approved of the 23 March 1933 Emergoncy Powers Bill that gave Hitler sweeping dictatarial powers, he left his party in the lurch and went to

Incomplirehensible though it inight be, Knas returned to Berlin to confer with Hitler at the beginning of April that year. For the rest, ho left his party to fend for itself, devoting himself entirely to the concordat tolks.

The concordut itself le o compact of 34 articles. It granta tha Catholic Church in Germany the freedom to publicly practise its religion. It also settles such points as the legal independence and priviloged position of tha Church, the Church press, ralations between Church and State, etc.

The Vaticari wanted to gain state recognition for parochial schools. Hitler was only prepared to grant this if tha Curia agreed to withdraw all Catholic clergy from political life.

For the Catholic Church in Germany, this was a more far-reaching demand than it would have been in other coun-

What it boiled down to was the selfdisbandment of the Centre Party and tho Bavarian Peoplo's Party, of the Christlan trade uolon movement and of political youth associations.

The signing of the concordat ie July 1933 was a resounding auccess for Hit-

Although the Vatican press reacted with aloofness, this "handshaka with the Papecy" (Cardinal Bertram) was the first foreign affairs success of the Hitlor regime and the Nazi propaganda machinery made the most of it by depicting the concordat as recognition of tho Hitlor dictatorship by the moral autharity par excellence: the Pope.

The Curia camo under fire from the intarnational press (a French paper said that the cross had bowod to the swastl-

Thia is also the inescapable impression one gains on reeding the German blshops' letters of thanks to Hitler. Wrote Cardinal Faulhaber of Munich: 'Yaur statesmanlike faresight achleved In six months what the old parliaments and parties failed to achieva in 60

Faulhaber made a bid to abtain an amneaty from Hitlar; but the Nnzi axcesses against the Catholla Church cantinued unabated even after the signing of the concordat.

The Nazi terror hit above all Catholic societies and youth arganisations.

The imprecise text of Article 31 of the cancardat (dealing with Cathalle organisations) backfired. The Curie and the Episcapate could still have negotiated a list of protected arganisations before the cancordat was ratified.

Hitler's methods of persecution kept changing: at times jobless members of Catholic arganisatians were denied jobs unless they jained the SA stormtroapers; at other times, Cathalic civil sertion against Nazism without putting up a fight (Klaus Scholder).

A laok at the events that preceded tho concordat sheds some light on the motivotious of the parties to it and on tho problems that faced the Vnticun.

Pope Plus XI's and Eugenio Paceill's long-term ains was to usa concorduts us un instrument with which to imbed Cutholic canon law and the Catholic judiciary into state law.

The Curie realised in the 1920s that there were two ways of achieving this.

During his time as papal nuncio In n parliamentary Germany, Eugenio Pacelli found that it would be near impossible to bring about a concardut with the Reich and that the best that could be achieved would be a state concordat.

But these concorduts called for major concessions by the Curla.

The concordat the Vatican concluded with fascist Italy in 1929 (the sa-called Luteran Treaty) showed the Pope and his secretary of state how much easier it

Its exparience in the 10% concept of state are likely by HE ENVIRONMENT the Vatican assume shorty uccession to power on 30 la that a concordot with a Gen hin) was feasible.

This seems to be substante fact that Kaas, the chairman tholio Centre Party, had at point written an essay paint cron Treaty as a "paradiga wou polson your mather-in-law with

Referring to the concords bend the rest of your life behind lic wrote: "An authorit

Lalcran Treaty, which also a knison cell.
"depulitisation article," should the Rhina is the source of political tractics that could hang water for roughly 20 million

the Pope.

portant terms. In turn, Kaning and Sound soon be lirlining in his memoirs).



The concordat is alguad in Roma: from lait (acatad) the Garman daputy Chancellor, Franz von Papen; Papal Numb ore than chough to warront crimi-vatican.

Vetican.

vants were axed on grounds of "poli-tical unrellebility"; and chicanery against the Catholic press was stepped

Why then did the Vatican algn this document - especially in view of the fact thet Vatican diplomats are said to have viewed Hitler's Germany with the greatest of scepticism? Why sign a compact bedded into the complicated mesh of German, Vatican and Italian intorests, lending the document an obvious domestic policy dimension?

Historians are divided in their assessment, and one of the reasons for this is that the Vatican archives have remained inaccessible to researchers.

Ono view, hold primarily by Catholic historians, stresses that the Curia acted under Nazi pressure when sig concordat and that the deel was made in order to aalvage what could still be salvaged.

They also stress the protective function of the concordat, saying that the document provided a legal basis for the Catholic Church's nonconformism with

National Sociallam (Konrad Repgen). Other historians censure tha Curia, saying that the Vatican's ona sided efforts to provide a contractual basis for canon law in Germany were tantamount to forfeiting political Catholi-

was to arrive at results favourable to the Church when dealing with authoriturian rathar than parliamentary regimes.

The Vatican's sympathy for an authoritarian concept of state was fostered still further by the Curia's truditional suspicion of liberal-pluralistic and democratic ideas and its rigid anti-communism.

Popes Plus XI and Plus XII in particular pursued this course with tenacity. It was during their papacies that most

of the concordats were concluded, tho last two (and most important one in the post-1945 era) being thosa with the "clerically fascist" regimes of Portugal (1950) and Spain (1953).

Although this course seems to have met with still criticism even within the Curia, it would be wrong to minimise the Vatican's teoscity and see Pius XI and Pacelli as part of a group that wantod to negotiate with Hitler but without "presaure and the intention to conclude the treaty" (Konrad Repgen).

The assumption is said to have been that the Nazi regime woold be shown for what it was with or without the coocordat:

If the concordat was not signed, the Hitler rogime'a unrestrained demands would become publicly known; if it was cism. They also say that the Pope's publicly charge the regime with breach of treaty.

the Centre Party approved of ing Bill, the bishops withdream he nine member international jury nings against the Nozi regime be required to consider eny extenon 28 March 1933.

from the Nazis.

It is undeniable that the tion until 1945. But in the summer of 1911, 1the gaps.

Episcopate, and some comis right shameful. Others, rides to be sent to the alleg-gious undertones, welcomed to be sent to allow gious undertones, welcomes an apportunity of briefing counsel in the ties between the Catholic the defence. ond the Nazi regime.

The naughty companies named at tribunal

should he mare copoble the you are respansible as a factory understanding the authorite ager for pumping kilos of arsenic lutes of the Church." the Rhine you are most unlikely to This is exactly what His nove from the manager's office

brenk the resistance ogalogic meets.

glme of Germany's Catholic fatous environmental affences are

He concluded that he had second prosecuted or lead to senteann arrangament in direct des that are negligible, the German Po-Federation not lang ago complain-

It is probably along the suthorities are not evan required the suthorities are not evan required cordat blueprint shortly state with offenders, with the result that the suthorities are not evan required cordat blueprint shortly state with offenders, with the result that the suthorities are not evan required cordat blueprint shortly state with offenders, with the result that the suthorities are not evan required cordat blueprint shortly state with offenders, with the result that the suthorities are not evan required cordat blueprint shortly state with offenders, with the result that the suthorities are not evan required cordat blueprint shortly state with offenders, with the result that the suthorities are not evan required cordat blueprint shortly state with offenders, with the result that the suthorities are not evan required cordat blueprint shortly state with offenders, with the result that the suthorities are not evan required cordat blueprint shortly state with offenders, with the result that the suthorities are not evan required cordat blueprint shortly state with offenders, with the result that the subhall the They informed Kaos of the pollulion may cantinue for dec-

Purty vote in fuvour of the blome and abraud could soon be Powers Bill. (Chanceller light to an abrupt end in the wake of lirlining in his memoirs) abund to be held in Rotterdam this

> bout 90 environmental protection disations from nine EEC countries olding the International Woter Tri-and the publicity could prove aconvenient for u number of go-

sia is to demonstrate to politisnd the judiciary whot they ought be dolog to stem the tide of water

in have already been drawn up to ght the cuvironmental misbelutof 18 companies, including Bayer Hoechst, Norddeutsche Affinerie. Boohringer, Krones Titan and erwerk Waldhof Aschaffenburg of

tPhoto: F. W. the Germon environmental proon association.

Though nationalistic enter Germony also stands accused of cal resignation and distant established pollution of the rivers Werra dencies played a role in the Weser, which flow through the Fed-

the two Cotholic parties is the Republic of Germuny into the Enabling Law, the envisaged of Ses.

was probably the decisive the Rotterdam tribunal will hold its This could also explain with redings even if the alleged offenman bishops moderated that make no ottempt to defend themtowards Hitler. Only a few the Ses is most unlikely in the GDR's the Central Parties envised of the second of the

agcircumstances they come across. Many documents indicate German members of the panel decision was prompled by the Martin Hirsch, a former Constitu-ing concordat negotiation, Court judge, Liesel Hartenstein, standing the fact that it bear PD environmental expert, and Pro-singly obvious during the talk of Hartmut Bick, former chairman Church sought to project it sdvisory council on environmenaffairs to the Bonn Interior Ministry. ere data are not uvailable from offorded both churches a certain sources, including water boards, will conduct research of their own

menta of German Catholics of 18 months an International ed by the altitude of the Cart Tribunal Foundation has had wster somples chemically analys-

he hitefs are to be sent to the alleg-

Norddeutsche Affinerie, of Humburg, tiDenisches Allgemeises beavy metal count in the Eibe sky-

rockets just downstream from where they pump effluent into the river.

Enormous amounts of lead, orgenic, cadmium, zinc, nickel and copper are said to find their way into the Elba from Hamburg.

Waldliof Aschaffenburg paperworks, of Mannhelm, wauld do well to explain why the Rhige just below where they pump affluent into the river has a chloroform count that shoots up to 630 mlcrograms per litre.

It so happens that pumping chlorofarm into the river is tatally prohibited. Yet according to the BBU the Mannlieim public prosecutor's office is on the point of clasing the file and scrapping proceedings against the company.

Environmentolists plan to spend more than 1.5 million guilders an the tribunal, They have already invested 420,000, including generous contributions by several Dutch Miniatries, Amsterdam, Ratterdom and the Dutch water

The water board is unlikely to have hesitated about supporting the venture. In Holland, as in Germany and other neighbouring countries, water boards ure sick and tired of pollution.

It affacts not only the rivers but even ground water, where more and more dungerous substances tax the inganuity of purification engineers,

They have to extract from the water what industrial offenders have pumped into it for the sake of convanience, but how are they to set about it when they don't even know what toxins are pumpod into potentlul drinking-wuter?

About 2,000 different varieties uf toxin have so fur been indentified, but au estimated 8,000 substances are in the vuter, including countless careinugeus

that to all intents and purposes can no longer be eliminated from the world

Politicians from all countries frequently meet to frame fine-sounding declarations, resolutions and agree-

"If everything they laid down were put into effect the prablem af water pollutian would lang have been solved," the tribunal writes.

It plans to base its rulings on such international agreements. But pallution in fact gets steadily worse because either the regulations have not been adapted as national law or there are no national ar internatiaoal cootrois.

Even tha counts of EEC-blacklisted substances, the ooes that ought, If the Common Market's recommandations were mandatary, to be kept completely aut of the water cycle, are steadly in-

Industrialised countries such as Britain, Belgium, Holland, the Federal Republic of Germany, Denmark and Norway pump some substances straight into the sea because they are far too dangeraus to be released into the rivers.

Official figures put the amount dumped in this way at between seven and eight millian tannes a year.

In 1978 that included 73 tannes af cadmium, 39 tonnes af mercury and 53 tonnes of halogeniaed hydrocarbons. All are blackliated and will survive to pollute the water for ages, if not for

There have been urgent reports of North Sea flah covered in sorcs, of seriously depleted fish stocks and of much-reduced floru and fauna in the North Seo.

The alarm on these counts was saunded by the advisory council to the Bonn Interior Ministry, while other experts report that mussels are polluted by licavy metals.

Yet industrial effluent continues to be pumped into the san.

> Jürn G. Praetorius (Stuttgurter Nuchrichten, 16 July 1983)

Date set for lead-free petrol

rom 1986 all naw cars must be fitted with axhaust catelysts and use lead-

This ahould reduce by 90 per cent the nltraus oxides causing the atmospheric pallution that has been identified as to blame far the death of trees.

In retroapect the mave seems to have been made surprisingly fast.

Sociel, Free and Chrietian Democrats all ended up clamouring for Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann to ensure that Germany took the lead on this aspect of pailutian.

He was shrewd enough to oblige, originally having intended to introduce regulations from 1990 and only in coajunction with other EEC countries.

January 1986, the new deadline, is a compromise. It is a deadline even the slowest manufacturer can meet. But it depends on lead-free fuel being made uvnilable and marketed cheaper by means of tax incentives, as suggested by

Motor manufacturers who alrendy sell clean-air export models on the domestic market, or are shartly to do so, will then stand a chance of finding

Many old cars without catalysts will then be able to use lead-free fuel, which should help to relieve pressure on the

Herr Zimmermann can only be wished all the best in his task of coordinating moves with other Cammon Market countries. With farests dying fast, nction is indisponsable.

Jürn G. Praetorius (Stuttgerter Nachrichten, 15 July 1983)

The Vuislana Mohini, a Bomhay-registered general enrgo freighter, was caught discharging oll off Borkum, un island in the North Sca.

Her captain had just given the order to pump used oil into the sea when a Bundesgrenzschutz hellcopter flew past and asw the telltale stoins in the water.

The German border patrol officere ordered the freighter to stop pumping immediately. Radio contect was no problem from u vuntage point over-

The Vaishava Mohini wus heading for Fellxatowe, England.

Another ship, tho Vaishava Jyoti, was off Fehmarn in the Baltic and heading for the Kiel Canal.

She had a long tail of oil. The slick was spotted by a Bundesbahn officer on bourd the Baltic ferry Deutschland, which runs between Puttgarden and Rödby, Denmark.

A message was radioed to the polico water division in Helligenhafen.

The slick was soven and a half miles long and between 150 ond 300 yarde wide. The border patrol and water division in Kiel were alerted.

When the Vaishava Jyoti steamed into the locks of the Kiel Canal her captain was in for o nasty surprise. He had to pay a deposit of DM10,000 in respect good luck then good management.

Ships caught red-handed spilling oil

of the environmental proceedings against him in a Kiel court,

These are two of the first cases resulting from the work of tho Bundesgrenzschutz coastal command, Bad Bramstedt, in Schleswig-Holstein.

It is probably mere coincidence that both offenders were Indian-registered vessels. The May report lists eight offenders in the North Seo and the Baltic.

They included oil slicks of unknown origin up to three miles long and 500 yards wide and a Scandinavian freighter caught pumping a yellow liquid into the sca.

Her captain was radioed to ask what it was and calmly replied that it was merely ballest sludge. The public prosecutor is investigating the cese.

Eight offences in a month may not be many, but how many got away? Coastal command and the Bonn Interior Ministry have no illusions.

Bundesgrenzschutz spokesmen say the cases they have spotted are more

willch is likely enough, given that only two patrol bouts have been trensferred from the Baltic to the Narth Sea.

Ships are hardly going to be deterred by a handful of patrol boats and o few hours logged by helicopters. The authorities in Bann are well

only a start, and a modest one. Time haa almost run out. Transport Minister Werner Dollinger has just made a suggestion that is for

from new yet has still not been acted

aware that the North Sea patrols erc

The coastel Lander, he sald, meaning the ports, ought to charge reasonable fees to persuade shipping to use port facilities for dumping waste oil.

Intarior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann hopes the list of offooders caught in Moy (there will probably have been even fewer in June) will back up his caso for commissioning four new fast

The Zimmermann armada, as it hus been dubbed in Bonn, has failed to make headway so far because of opposition by a northerner.

Finance Minister Gerherd Stoitenberg, e former Prime Minister of Schleswig-Holstein, says there is uo money uvoilable for the craft.

Joahim Stoltenberg (Hamburger Abendblatt, 14 July 1983)



Magnet train experiment to be run in Berlin

West Berlin's U-Bahn (U for Underground, or subway) and S. Buhn (or suburban electric railway) will soon be joined by a new letter in the publio Iransport alphabet.

It is the M-Bshn (M for magnet), or hovertrain, which is due to run axperimentally from 1986, darrying on estiinated 10,000 passengers per day.

They will glide almost neiselessly over a magnotic guide-rail in an unmanned railcar at a speed of 35km/h, or 22mph.

Bonn hae backed hovertrain research and development for about a decade. A hovertrain has logged over 200,000km on a trial section of track in Brunswick.

The technique works, but hovertrains have yet to carry passengers on a regular operational basic.

The Berlin M-Bahn will link Gicisdreleck, a U-Bahn junction, and Kemperplatz (for the Philharmonie, the Nationsigalerie, the Staatsbibliothek, tha Academy of Arts and eo on).

The distance le 1.6km, or a mile, and the track will built in two stages, tho first involving conversion of 600 metres of U-Bahn track towards Potsdamer

The first hovertrain will be put through its paces along this section of track early next year. The remainder of the track will then be built, overhead and on pylons, to Kemperplatz,

The two sections are scheduled for

completion by spring 1986. Passenger services will oparate regularly, but on an experimental basis, until 1988. Then, all being well, the M-Bahn will continue us a permanent feature of the city's public transport network.

The Bonn government and Berlin city council era to contribute DM50m toward the cost of the project, with the Research and Technology Ministry footing 75 per cent of the bill.

Munich also applied to host the project, but Berlin was chosen us a centre of transport research.

The hovertrain is hailed as a public transport system with a bright future because it uses 20 to 30 per ceni less energy than other Iracked systems.

Hovertrain ralicars are considered to require no maintenence at all. They are unmanned. The hovertrain is fully auto-

The man who devised the M-Bahn, Goetz Heidelberg, a 60-year-old physiciet, plans to move hie research centre to Berliln from Bavaria.

He outlines the design principles and advantages of his system in relation to existing techniques as followe:

The M-Bahn has neither an electric motor nor a wheeled chasels in the conventional sense. It is run by a linear engine and magnets extending along the entire length of the track.

There is no need for the heavy substructure of U- and S-Bahn track beNICON EXHIBITIONS

Magnet Irain .

ceuse hovertrains weigh only about half as much ae conventional electric ruil-

The expense in terms of construction and meterial is thus reduced to about a third in comparison. The M-Bahn is aleo virtually noiselass and emits no exhauct fumes

In outlying areae the U- and S-Balin run infrequently outside the rush hour to cut costs, whereas the M-Bahn can run at five-minute intervale whenever it is needed.

The extra coet is negligible because one- or two-car hovertrains cen bo run, ucing very ilitio energy, and as they are unmanned the wage bill is the same.

Elmer Pieroth, Berlin's Senator of Economic Affairs and Transport, feels the M-Bahn could prove most important, and not just by improving transport facilities in the city.

It presents an opportunity of Berlin

regaining the lead it establish

than a third.

tium including the BVO Ber med.
transport system, the image of Turkish army was led by Grand
AEG, the company that are get Kara Mustufa, a man renowned

How the Grand Vizier lost a city and his head as well

of 250,000 men began its siege a. The siego lasted from 14 July

Ottaman empire was, oddly h a multinational one, just as the o-Hungarian empire was later to

the war, when it had the morning one selection what is S-Bahn network in the world to the city-centre ring road. The The M-Bahn can be makes concentrated their attacks on a head and underground, add or extending from the Hofburg, or wer tunnels should cut contact Imperial palace, to the Burg-

West Berlin has several on the desired disused S-Bahn track The roles under this part of the besieged converted to M-Bahn. with the aim of blasting the walls The project is managed by a scondition in which they could be

is brutality and cunning.

The pilot project will keep a proper the policy of him pulnted ubout 15 kers busy at AEG, where there is after the siega of Vienna shows to export the system worldwing bowing his turbaned head in n gesties are said to have been making that is a stronge pleu for sympathy. By Culcutta, Mexico Cay beful him. After the failure of the Paulo. Liselow are of Vienna the Sultan, Mchmet IV, tPrankfurter News Frem will him behended that winter in Bel-

> pold I, the Holy Reman Empehwarted the Turkish advance on Austrian cupital by ruising u moticy ey to come to its relief. He was greatly uided by the financial

ting lent for ideological motives by Innecent XI. he srmy raised to relieve the slege sisted of Imperial troops, South

men auxiliaries and an expeditionaforps led by King Jan Sobieski of bieski commanded the Allied army sbout 70,000 men, which was thus ich smsiler thun the Turkish army,

led it into attack from the Turks' on 12 September 1683. stiscked from the Kahlenberg s. Vienna lies at the foot of the is and it is hard to Imagina why furks could have failed to station

up there to keep their rear free. were utterly routed, fled and learly everything behind, including ands of tents (Kara Mustafa's too) religious objects, not to mention arsenals of weaponry.

e Allics' success became legendary was glorified along the most varied ogical lines, latterly by the Nazis e victory of the West over the East. exhibition to mark the tricontenis being held in the Künstlerhaus (srispialz, opposite Fischer Erlach's skirche, the towers of which resem-Turkish minarets.

keeping with current Western Eucan thought the exhibition steers a benli of any cialm to ideological

ly sim is to entertain as belits the ocbut, abova all, to present a fair fittine of the course of avents 300 years

Is a kind of prelude the tense situaon in Europe is portrayed in the wake he Peace of Westphalla, 1648, that

marked the end of the Thirty Years'

The Turkish expansion is shown to have been not just the result of doinestle difficulties within the Ottoman empire but prompted by the disputes between Austria and Louis XIV's France along the Rhine.

Emperor Leopold's commitments in the West laid his empire's eastern flank wide open to attack by Turkey, as did the uprisings and unrest in Hungary following the reimposition of Roman Ca-

Time and again the accomplishments of Turkish civilisation are emphasised. Their westward advance may have had barbarie consequences but the march on Vienna was not undertaken by bar-

To be fair, history must make such distinctions, and not just in this cace.

Architecture, painting, fashion, ways of life and social institutions in 17th century Constantinople and Vienna are compared and contrasted.

The exhibition is an advertisement for the crstwhile enemy. Exhibits have been loaned by museums all over the world, but the finest probably come from Cracow.

Sobieskl's Polish forces made sure of the best booty, u fact that is still resented in Viennn.

Poland recently suggested the ercction of a monument to Sobieski in Vienna, but thera were protests from the Austrian public in recollection of the Poles' rupacity 300 years ago.

The exhibition, staged by the urchiteet Hans Hollein with scientilio backing from staff of the Viennese Historical Museum, is one of the city's major attructione this summer.

It was onened in May and will last until the end of October. At the time of writing over 150,000 people had seen it.

It is no attempt to convey information on the historical events in the form of events as they were exparienced nt

Hollein hae clad the facade of the cxhibition building, for instance, in a mock-up of an ornamental Turkish marquee in the middla of Vienna as though the Turks had won.

does justice to the subject. The 1683 siege is not portrayed as an Isolated event; it is seen in the wider political context of the emergence of the Ottoman: empire from the mid-15th centu-Constautinople fell to the Turks in

1543, and by the early 16th century they came into conflict with tha Habsburgs as they advanced : Into the Balkans, were regarded as part of the Austrian

> sphere of influence, The first Turkish Grand Vizier and battle loader army advanced almost as far as Vienna in 1529. It was led by Süleyman the Magnificent. In the

Mediterranean the Turkish expansion

clashed with the claims of Venice. Off Leganto in 1571 the Venatians defented the Turks in one of the most famous unval baties in history.

As visitors walk round the exhibition the date of the siege comes steadily closcr. Contemporary portraits feuture the protugouists representing the various European ruling dynastics in about

There is the Austrian emperor, Leopold I, u mun renowned for his unuoual ugliness. There is portly Sobieski, Louis XIV and the slender, ambitious Popa Innocent XI, whose diplomatic endeayour and herd cash raised the army that relieved Vienna.

Then, ut the vunishing point of the exhibition, as it were, the scenario of a battle scene unfolds.

It is a theatrical scene with full-size three-dimensional horses, 'uniforms, wcapons, tents. The noise of battle le relayed by loudspeaker.

At the end of the show the laughter of the victors in relieved Vienna Is heard.

Son-et-lumière displays of this kind may be in keeping with the public interest in visualising what history must



Plea for sympathy went unheard .

have been like, but they also come very close to history ae kitseli.

The organizers of the Vlenna exhibition minimise the risk of their step lu this direction by following history as entertainment by serious, factual docu-

They rightly rely on the Intrinsic value of the exhibits, especially the Turkish weapons, tents and banners.

Peace-loving though we may all claim to be, most people are greatly attracted by displays of militaria and warfare....

Visitors are surprised to leau that although the Turks used firearme they uiso hud archers who could hit turgets necurately at distances of up to 900 me-

A final section deals with the repercuesions of the slege, from the poilticui decline of the Ottoniun empire to a Vlennese confectionery that is said to be crescent-sheped in memory of the

The Vienneae, it is implied, ate Turks in the form of delicious Kipferl for breakfast every morning.

As for the Viennesa nobility, they certainly developed a predilection for the Turkish four-poster, each bedpost por-

traying a Turk fetiared and humiliated, At masked balls Turkish costumes were very much in favour. The erstwhile threat was converted and suppressed

into a form of amusement. The exhibition is full of anecdotes such as these but it by no means neglects details of interest from the history of art and the arts.

It is striking how important painting was in those days as a means of spreading news and portraying events, surprising too how effective it was.

There are many video display units at the exhibition that offer extra material, contemporary paintings.

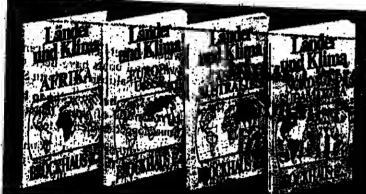
Vicitors can compare the way In which European painters dealt with the siege with the nalver, almost childlike portrayal of it in nichly illustrated Turkish manuscripts.

The difference testifies to the extent to which two major and highly developed civilisations differed that clashed outside Vienna at the lowest level of dispute, war.

That brings one back to political fac-

Continued on page 12

Meteorological stations all over the world



supplied the data arranged in sec-at-a-glance tables in these new reference, works. They include details of air and water temperature, precipitation, humidity, sunshine, physical stress of climate, wind conditions and frequency.

These figures compiled over the years are invaluable both for planning journeys to dietant countries and for scientific research.

Basic facts and figures for every country in the world form a preface to the tablea. The emphasis is on the country's natural statistics, on climate, populatioe, trade and transport. The guides are handy in size and flexibly bound, indispensable for daily use in

commerce, lhdustry and the travel trade. Pour volumes are svallable: orth and South America, 172 pp., DM 22.80;

Asia/Australia, 240 pp., DM 24,80: Africa, 130 pp., DM 19.80; Europe/USSR, 240 pp., DM 24.80

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The alied army altar victory . . . stlack from the rear.

and the good

milies where:

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he sake of harmooy.

THE ARTS

The wanderings of a nomadic woodcarver

To mark the 450th anniversery of the death of Velt Stoss, the grest sculptor and woodcarver, Nuremberg has mounted a major sbow of his works in a number of the city's churches and at the Germanisches Nationalmuseum,

Veit Stoss was the firebrand among Germany's artlets of that era of historio uphcavsl that was ushered in by Martin Luther and his Reformation. And it is only fittlog for Nuremberg, the artist's home town, to celebrate the anniversary of his death along with the 500th snniversary of Martin Luther's birth.

Unfortunately, some of the most important early works of Veit Stoss could not be included in the show bocause of his comsdie life.

The direction of Stoss' wanderings, however, different greatly from that of his contemporaries. While they were attracted by the Itelian Renalssance, Stoss headed Esst for Poland.



Velt Stoss' Crucifixion

(Photos: Catalogue)

Having learned his art from Nicoleus Gerhaert of Leydan, the great Dutch sculptor who had o tremendous influence on the late Gothic sculpture of Germany (especially that of Nuremborg), Stoss forwent his Nuremberg citizen's rights and occepted a commission in Cracow when he was about 30

There he aculpted many tombs for the Polish royal family and the majesile High Altar (carved in limewood and psinted) of the Church of St. Mary's in

This was followed by a period of

Grand Vizier

Continued from page 11 tors, and the topical relevance is also lsh advance into Western Europe was prompted by Habsburg weakness to the

In the final analysis the Turks may have misjudged their true strength, as tbeir defeat outside Vienna proved, but in a way they can be said to have been invited to move in.

It is well worth taking a fresh look at this idea in the context of the current st this idea in the context of the current arms debate.

Peter Iden (Frankfurter Rundschau, 15 July 1983)



wandering between Cracow, Breslau and Nuremberg.

Towards the end of the 15th century, hs tried to regain eltizonship rights in hls home town. The city refused, and when ha found that he had been defrauded of his savings he attempted to regain them by forgery.

The forgery was discovered and he was imprisoced and branded on both cheeks. To regaio his freedom, he had to promise never to leave the city sgain.

The rest of Stoss' life until his death In 1533 was marked by constant disputes with the city council.

To make metters worse, he went blind. After his desth, his works were more or less ignored, unlike those of his contemporary, Albrecht Dürar.

He was buried without any officiel acknowledgment in the Johannis Cemetery, and it was not until 50 yeers later that a Nuremberg document mantloned his grava as bearing no more than his name and cont of srms. Hls descanlater added a simple bronze plaque.

Tha restlessness of the ertist is expressed in his works, as the Nuremberg

show demonstrates. The excellent catalogue keeps reforring time and again to the ertist's Critcow works which are also e focal point

of the lectures illustrated by slides. it is a uniquely enchanting experi-

Tha death of composer Werner Egk has stripped the German music The late Werner scene of one of its most stimulating per-Egk was born in Auchsesheim neur Egk, composer Donauworth in 1901 and his personality clearly bors the traits of his Baveriun-

tellectually closer to the romanca culture and mentelity. Equally interested in the fine arts, literature and music, ha eventually opted for the latter.

Swablen homsland, though he was in-

Hs said about himself: "I learned when and where I could though I studied under very few teschers, none of them a major maestre.

"In terms of music, I therefore have no family tree and stand entirely alone In the heart of this avil world. The fact that my works were nevartheless performsd and I found a publisher testifies to the integrity of our musical life."

For a man as homeless as Egk described himself, he was remarkably successful in finding a firm pi msn music.

At s time when most of his colleagues arrogantly looked down their noses at radio, Egk composed music for radio

But ultimetely it was the theatre that attracted hlm. He first experimented with the marionette theatre that provided him with the subject of what could well be his best opera: Die Zaubergeige

In 1936, he was appointed conductor at the Berlin State Opera where his opera Peer Gynt, premiered in 1938, caused a scandal. It was Hitler himself

eace to see his Der Englische Gruss (1517/18) in the choir of the lata Gothic Saakt Lorenz church spotlighted at

Michsel (befora 1477), the Crucifixion (1516-1520) at the High Altar, flanked by Mary and John plus St. Laurence, the petron snint of the church, and St. Stephen (all medo around 1520 und lined up along the laner sucristy will of ths church),

However, the Illustrated lecture held from the ultar does not deal with these early and late works of the artist but with his main early work, the carved High Altar of Cracow'a Church of St. Mary's (1477-1489). With its height of more then 16 metres, this is the largest ultar of late Garman Gothic.

Tha Cracow Altar was recently renovated, la the course of which it had to be teken spart into Individual sculpture tablets, groups and figures. This provided new information on details that would never have come to light without the restoration work.

It is unlikely that enother opportunity to study the work so closely will arise because it has meanwhile heen reussembled.

The Cracow Altar sheds light nu works the master crented ut other times and in different places.

It anticipates the essence ni Velt Stoss' urt: theatrum sacrum with Its powarful figures whose motions und gestures seem alive. The viewer feels a desire to talk with

these figures, to dance and laugh and be sud with them. The master sculptor was a keen oh-

server and this shows in his works. Like in Cologne, where the Rhineland Madonnas of the Middle Ages seem to be people one still meets in the street, one can frequently see Veit Stoss' apostles and Marys in the streets of Nu-

without a home

Werner Egk ... Bayerlan Swablan with

who intervened and took him out of the

journalists' line of fire - a fact that was

His most successful work was proba-

This, too, drew fire, this time from

Bayanan politicians because it allegedly

depicted a black mass. The banning of

(Photo: Gard Pfelffer)

e French rationalisile brain.

held against him after 1945

bly the Abraxas Ballett of 1948.

There are also his enrly Archangel

Velt Stoss' St. John be shildren who sra espabla of cop-

Cracow is ulso said to be some from families where everyday with living Veit Stoss sculpton flicts are openly discussed and The Erzengel Raphael and discussion is allowed.

Tibbias group (1516), which these cases, the child was neither one metry in height, which is projected accorded to be lock.

onu metre in height and is out protected nor did it lack parents the Germanisches Nationa the realisation of a Florent the confidence to be independent the wingless ungel is regard the confidence to be independent protector of young merchants as important to teach it to undarbins) while abraud. The gesture of the leaders with less important was deliberately

pointing the way exudes and as the boy who seeks hulding unother's arm.

the work hy the then Barana

minister, Aluis Hundhammer,

work it greater success than a

mant ballet music since then.

ther Circe (1948) nor Irischt

(1955) nur Die Verlobung it

mingo (1963).

Karl-Jünge tRheinische for De

Prison the best place to learn crime

Almost none of the open Bibeder Rachrichten

bout 100 I4- and 15-year-old juve-By now even his Goreman andle delinquents are sent to prison tor, which had been played west Germany every year. Most re-following its premiero in School no crime after their releasa.

is long forgotten. As a composer, Egk (who be led by the Bonn Fsmily Affairs Militonorary positions and was served by the Bonn Fsmily Affairs Militonorary positions and was served by the Bonn Fsmily Affairs Militonorary positions and was served by the Bonn Fsmily Affairs Militonorary positions and was served many influenced by the Bonn Is no place for delinities in the sags group.

On presenting the study, the head of research team, Horst Schüler-Sprinconcert form — has considered the Bonn that prison sentenmatic elements, making it sould for 14- and 15-year-olds neither ware secretly composed for the secret team, Horst Schüler-Sprinconcert form — has considered for 14- and 15-year-olds neither ware secretly composed for the secret team, Horst Schüler-Sprinconcert form — has considered to the Bonn that prison sentenmatic elements, making it sould for 14- and 15-year-olds neither ware secretly composed for the secret team, Horst Schüler-Sprinconcert form — has considered to the Bonn that prison sentenmatic elements, making it sould for 14- and 15-year-olds neither ware secretly composed for the secret team, Horst Schüler-Sprinconcert form — has considered to the Bonn that prison sentenmatic elements, making it sould for 14- and 15-year-olds neither ware secretly composed for the secret team, Horst Schüler-Sprinconcert form — has considered to the Bonn that prison sentenmatic elements, making it sould for 14- and 15-year-olds neither ware secretly composed for the secret team, Horst Schüler-Sprinconcert form — has considered to the secret team, Horst Schüler-Sprinconcert form — has considered to the secret team, Horst Schüler-Sprinconcert form — has considered to the secret team, Horst Schüler-Sprinconcert form — has considered to the secret team, Horst Schüler-Sprinconcert form — has considered to the secret team, Horst Schüler-Sprinconcert form — has considered to the secret team, Horst Schüler-Sprinconcert form — has considered to the secret team, Horst Schüler-Sprinconcert form — has considered to the secret team, Horst Schüler

lodist.

point and harmony

"fanatic of order."

Never at a loss for a quality for," he said;
himself as a rebel sgainst all or this is substantiated by another study reed from above, saying:

"The said of the said;
himself as a rebel sgainst all or this is substantiated by another study reed from above, saying:

"The said of the said;
himself as a rebel sgainst all or this is substantiated by another study reed from above, saying:

"The said of the said of the

knows." Nobody con accuse Egk of peated himself.

Munich University study commis-

Affairs Ministry, criminologist lie never ventured beyond ther-Springorum recommends that fines of tonulity but within the spring delinquents go to foster famines he used the foil gamut of self-help groups or open institu-

He was called u "Bayarias" poording to Dettling, the study calls with u French rationalistic brid in Political answers to the problem.

are only few notes, all must be were sentenced for juvenile delinnecessity be repetitions.... in 1972 and between 1977 and preserve the state, as every from juvenile prison to warnings. the ratio of relapses was largest

Continued on page 14

CHILDREN

Parents warned on dangers of being dogmatic

Midren stend a better chaoce of deoping Indapendent personslities parents attitudes are flexible. als who keep to rigid norms of our put their children at a disades sre findings of a Nuremberg

blems are swept under the carpet

perything is done togsther but

and where traditional orderliness,

dence and industriousness ara re-

Messor Weiss found that indepen-

the father has tha final ssy.

consist and psychologist, Dr W. Wsiss, who says in a Most Important by far was for the parents to cooperate and the father to that children who are unabla to often coms from homes that are bs ao integral part of the family. Support by the father is far more important over-organised or disorganised. cilies that consider themselves than maternal support if a child is to becoma independent.

Dr Weiss beads the Educational Institute of the City of Nuremberg.

trying to develop an lodependent perso-

His study on Familienstruktur und Selbständigkeitserziehung (famlly structure and development of an indspendent personality), is syslishie in a book (Verlag für Psychologis Dr C.J. Hogrefe, Göttingen, Toronto, Zurich).

The survey took almost ten years. It was awarded the Heinz Msler-Leibnitz Prize for Empirical Sociology in 1982.

The research began in 1973 and was subsequantly promoted by the Bonn Ministry for Youth, Family Affairs and Health.

In 1975, the author interviewed 56 teachers of first-year school children, asking tham to point out particularly dependent pupils after carefully explaining which criteria to apply.

Three months later, the parents of the 385 children involved received a letter asking them to present their views on child-resring. They were olso asked ubout various social data.

In 1976, the teschers were asked to re-assess the state of Independence reached by the children ona year later.

Dr Weiss picked 64 familles, dividing them into two. Each group of 32 was identical: father's occupations, the sox and age of children and soveral of other features were the same. The only difference was in indepandence allowed to

It turned out that the development of the children towards Indapsndence depsnded not only on conditions within tha family but also on outside circumstances.

The higher the father's occupational status and income and the better the tha mother's education the more independent tha children.

Surprisingly, it almost did not matter

garten before and whether the mother What did matter was the father's position at work. It turned out that the less say he has at work the less Indepen-

whether the child had sttended kinder-

dent the child. The size of a family and the child's position in relation to its brethers and sisters (though not its sex) appear to have a besring,

The proportion of indopendent children is larger in families with two or three children than in those with sn only child or those with four or more

Independent children are most often second or third children rether than oaly children or first, fourth, fifth or aubsequent ones.

To flad out what parents' thought about Independence and bringing up children, from what age Dr Weiss saked them: from what age ebould a child be able to travel alone on a train, join a scout group, go alone oo a trip Issting several days, know about contraceptives, actively engage lo politics and go out at oight?

Apart from these factors, which determine tha "outward" independence of a child, the researchers also deived into what he calls the "inner" independence.

This involved the question as to the ago from which a child should be asked its own view whon it comes to decisions concerning it; from what age it should act on its own to uphold its rights in such cases as unjust treatment at school; from what age it may criticise its parents, have o say in hollday plans, handlo pocket money and decide what clothes to wear (but not to buy).

Another subject discussed with the parents wes the aga from which they felt their child should be able to plok its own friends (not occasional playmates) and decide when to do the homework.

Contrary to widespresd views, parentsl strictness does not have a major bearing on a child's independence.

There was, however, one common trend: tha more a child feels that one psrent is stricter than the other, the greator the lack of independence.

Fromths child's point of view, things look somewhat different: children lacking independence (regardless of their sex) consider the mother as the more supportive and the father as the stricter

Independent children, on the other. hand, view the parent of the opposita sex as the more supportive and that of the ssmo sex as tha stricter ooe.

Renate 1. Mreschar (Generat-Anzetger, 16 July 1983)

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Does it pay to make pupils repeat a class?

omo 260,000 sehoolchildren had to Propest classes in the 1981/82 school year, according to the Federel Statistics

This shows that many children eannot handle the curriculum.

As far back as 1974, Willy Stark said In his book Die Sitzenbielber-Katastrophe (the failure eatsstrophe) that, though every experienced teacher knows of cases where repeating a class was beneficial and led to improved performsoce, these successes apply primarily to children whose development lags behind or those who have to catch up after long lllaess.

It can slso apply to pupile who react to their failure by developing extreme ambition and impreving porformance. But this frequently goes at the expense of their overall personalities.

The author coocludes that, apart from these exceptions, repeating a class does not lead to better performance.

To establish whether these findings still apply ten years later, the Sasrland Arbeitskammer and the Teacher Training College took a closer look at

Notives 2 Zarung and and or other sections

Hauptschule (secondary school prior to vocational training) failures.

The study involved 440 students in 16 diferent classes. The conclusions: Hauptschule failure is rarely due to problems during elementary achool. In four out of five cases, the problems do not occur until s child goes to Haupts-

Tha resoarchers found that Hauptschule promotion critoria vary from state to state and district to district. Promotion also depends on the student's luck of the draw in his tescher.

Marked differences in promotion practice show that success or failure in echools depend on the different etandards applied in individual atates, districts and schools.

The study also tried to establish how schools, teachers and students assess

It finds that with Ita 260,000 failed etudsots a year, the school system fulfils Its function of ecparating the wheat from the chaff. Non-premotion is a comfortable and organizationally sound practice frem the school's vantage

The studeot who has to repest a clses is absorbed by the rising class and the teachers simply hope that "thiogs will fall into pisce."

Though the learning problems persist and are unlikely to take care of themleave It at that.

Good teachers are mostly aware of the dilemma imposed on them by the echools: they are expected to promote aod sort out at the same time. Eveo the best of them cannot escape making a decisioo on whether to pass or fail a student.

The ultimate conclusion arrived at in the study is that repeating a class makea no sense in educational terms - not only because it arbitrarily puts the blame on the student, but also because it does nothing to remedy the learning

(Nordwest Zettung, 9 July 1983)



MEDICINE

You might be a genius, say researchers, but that's not really your fault

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

Many people think that they have achieved what they have because of their own efforts helped by their ex-

But current research indicates that they are wrong. They are mare likely ta be born with the qualities that have brought them success (or not).

Electroencephalogram (EEG) tests by a Heidelberg University team headed by Professor Friedrich Vogel indicate that a persoa's psychological make-up ls inhented.

Electroencephalograms (EEGs) are particularly aultable because their patterns are almost entirely determined by hereditary elements.

Identical twins therefore usually also show Identical EEO patterns. The differences are as small as the differences in various EEGs taken of the sama persoa.

The EEGs of twins remain almost identical even at such different stages of development as childhood, youth, adulthood and old age and when the twins have lived separate lives in entirely different conditions.

Slace these complicated brain earrents reflect anly the functioning of the brain, they are probably only nne side of the coin. Tha other is the psychologieal make-up and experience.

Paychological trails that always coincide with specific brain patterns are therefore in all likelihood also hereditary to a large extent.

Bitte einseaden an:



In an article published in the magnzina Human Genetics (vol. 62/1982). Vogel shows that the stage young people reach in their psychological maturing process is also largely determined by ganetic factors.

Tha Heidelberg researchers tank EEGs of 110 Identical and 98 non-identical pairs of twins. They also carried out tests to establish how mature the twins were at various stages. These invalved writing essays.

Vogel established that the genetically determined stage of development as shown by the EEG always coincidad with the test person's psychological degree of maturity.

As anticipated, ideatical twins always lines more similar than non-identical twins who shared only half of the genatic material.

Those who wrote hetter essays also had faster brain waves in their EEGs. This suggests that the psychological

development is largely determined by the physical maturing of the hrain as shown in the EEG.

la their book Ist unser Schicksul angeboren? or "Are we horn campleta with our destinies?" (published by Sevena und Siedler Verlag, Berlin) Vogel

Axal Springer Verlag AG DIE WELT WELT am SONNTAG

ich möchte in Deutschland eine immobilien-/ Kapitalien-Anzeige veröffentlichen. Bitte machen Sie mir ein Angebot für "Die Große Kombination"

I am interested in real estate/ investment advertising in Germany. Picase make me a quotation for "The Great Combination".

Je voudrais publier en Allemagne une annonce immeubles/Capitaux. Faires moi une proposition pour is «Grande Combinaison».

Estoy interesado en publicar en Alemania un anundo sobre Inmobiliarias/Inversiones de capital. Sirvase remitirme información detallada sobre via Gran Combinación»

Desejo publicar um anúncio imobiliário/de capital na Alemanha. Solicito uma oferta para «A Grande Combinação».

Desiciero pubblicare in Germania una inserzione noi settore immobili/Capitali

Attached the state of the state	«Grande Combinazione»
Name/Firms:	
Nom/Malson: Nombre/razón social: Nome/Firma:	
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Direction: Endcreço:	$W(\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{A}}^{-1}) \cap W_{\mathcal{A}} \cap W_{\mathcal{A}} \cap W_{\mathcal{A}}$
Indirizzo	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

and his assistant, Dr Peter Propping, show that other qualities are ulsu inhe-

A very small percentage of people have EEG patterns that differ clearly from the average.

One group shows only it law tension EEG picture in which alpha waves that nre sean as a sign of peace and concentratian do not occur. Another group with what is called

monatonous alpha shows putterns in which these waves are dominant; and n third group shaws what is known as n diffuse beta pattern.

It is now seen as an established fact that these unusual variants are part of the genetic material.

Vogel made psychological examinations of 300 of these special cases, finding that each of the three groups hus u specific personality profile - In all like. lihood also hereditary.

People with a monotonous ulpha puttern are usually emotionally stuble and dependable; those with a low tension EEG are rather withdrawn and group oriented while those with the beta EEG have problems concentrating and are axeeptionally prone to stress.

Research by Propping shows that people with an ill-defined alpha rhyth are in danger of becoming alcoholics.

Alcohol normalises their LEG putterns and gives impulses to their ulpha waves,

American psychiatrists M. S. Buchsbaum and E. S. Gershon have established that sleep also follows hereditary putterns: identical tivins taka the some lime to much the different phases of sleep and stuy in them for the same length of time.

During the most lively phase of sleep, l. c. the phase of dreaming in colour, mun frequently reverts to early childhood. This has been established through EEO patterns by the Swiss psychlatrists Dr M. Koukkou-Lehmann and Professor Lehmann.

In an article published in Fortschritte der Neurologie (vol. 48), they say that the EEG patterns produced during a dream are the same as those produced during the dreams of early childhood.

(General-Anzeiger, 9 July 1983)

Learning crime

Continuad on page 13

among those who went to prison and smallest among those who got off with

Most of one group of 207 imprisoned juveniles were convicted for theft (52 per cent), followed hy robbery or exturtion (25 per cent) and attempted murder (11 per cent).

Most of them come from working class families (58 per cent) and low income peripheral groups (22per cent). · Most prison · wardens · interviewed were also in favour of taking these

young people out of jail. They especially criticise the damaging influence arising from contact with Older, hardened criminals.

Dettiling: "It is in prison that many a career in drime beings in earnest."

(Laborker Nachrichten, 15 July (983)

Trying to MODERN LIVING meaning Fair wage for fair sex for a life's futiliair day's toil — sometimes

Transtration over the internet of the 3rd World Lagotherapy in Regensburg.

The Tounder of logs Frankl, of Vienna, along wind (Berlin) and E. Lukus (Market Mith the question as to the which the growing incidents types of depression, phoblars sian is due to this type of fine lirankl said that logofrant spreading like an epidemic ly in the Western industrial to the same phenomenon bask observed in communist the well, though there in a some frent form.

Funts internet of the 3rd World Carlot World Carlot Winds and the same phenomenon bask observed in communist the same phenomenon bask observed in communist the decisions are based. He has

uggression.

Lukas und Frankl presente in the Göttingen scientific tories of patients who in the Göttingen scientific themselves of their depresser in the first being that everyone in provide uvenues leading at the sam an income commensurate ningfulness is the main that their qualifications and perfor-

of lugotherapists.

himself with delachment, Self-transcendence mean approves of the "fundamental that like always points at aim was to find out what makes thing outside himself, to per feel a given wage is fair and live hy or to person the first they go by.

"The logotherapeutic method intensity graduates taking up their reflection makes use of their b. The blodata listed what subu patient succeeds in direction by the patient succeeds in direction to un abjective, his or women.

self-reflection diminishes succeeds in direction to un abjective, his or women.

self-reflection diminishes succeed in a preliminary study as difproblems no longer have four others as easy. fecd on."

the very symptom he fear to me of its findings have been pub-when talking with a superior of by the Ministry.

his own susprise.

search for a meaning to life. Walter

Funke interpreted his and unconscious grounds on experience with young proper by which people are guided in and emptiness makes people that.

I rankl kept stressing that there is also the principle that nut mean "prescribing" a possessing that there is also the principle that nut mean "prescribing" a possessing to earn the same regardmeaning to a patient beautiful input and the principle that has to something he must find ferromates ought to be given priority rematter of free choice.

Logotherapy, he sold is a Bossang says decisions and pay taken the intellectual dimensions are frequently a compromise betting necessary with his is the various principles of fair play: und psychological innelless is the various principles of fair play: und psychological innelless is the various principles of fair play: und psychological innelless is the various principles of fair play: und psychological innelless is the various principles of fair play: und psychological innelless is the various principles of fair play: und psychological innelless is the various principles of fair play: und psychological innelless is the various principles of fair play: und psychological innelless is the various principles of fair play: und psychological innelless is the various principles of fair play: und psychological innelless is the various principles of fair play: und psychological innelless is the various principles of fair play: und psychological innelless is the various principles of fair play: und psychological innelless is the various principles of fair play: und psychological innelless is the various principles of fair play: und psychological innelless is the various principles of fair play: und psychological innelless is the various principles of fair play: und psychological innelless is the various principles of fair play: und psychological innelless is the priority of principles of fair play: und psychological innelless is the principles of fair play in the principle of fair play in the principl holiday allowances and basio and special grants and children's

drew up eight potted blographies

E. Lukas pointed to another the so-called "paradaxical is that relies on the patient's shift tachment from himself — "sal the form of a specifically has ty, i. c. the sense of humour."

If, with the help of the there patient, in a whim of self-ion than the sense of humour. If with the help of the there patient, in a whim of self-ion than the sense of humour. Their Role and they see Themselves, it was unceeds in wishing for the reserved in the serve symptom he feat is intimite.

of producing the symptom somen aged 20 to 60, 1,200 of them, his own surprise.

Frankl stressed that he does shilldren aged 10 to 18. The entire pard logotherapy as the only at soon to be published in book

gard logotherapy as the only a soon to be published in book. He said that he regards it is sufficiently substantiated as a supplement to other psychologous entities work, and 58 per cent of methods.

There can be no doubly be suitable and supplement to other psychologous entities worked full-time. There can be no doubly be suitable and supplement worked half-days logotherapy is the suitable and supplement of the worked half-days neuroses resulting from a supplement of the working depends it seems on

har they have children. De wat been per cent of husbands

Hls imaginary biographies were given to 14 waman and 13 men trainee tea-

salaries they felt the eight ought to earn. The only guideline they were given was that the take-home starting salary nf a sociology graduate was DM1,700 a month.

chers. They were to say what starting

What the studeats were nat told was that there were two sets of biadata la which the sexes were reversed. So each ease history was judged both as a male and as a female applicant.

The results Indicate that the difficulty nf the degree course was considered a major criterion in assessing what was felt to he a fair wage.

But this was only the case where the men were concerned. In their case the "fair" wage varied by up to DM150 per

When the applicant was a woman it was hardly felt to matter whether her degree course had been hard or easy. The saisry recommended varied by a mere DM20.

Oddly enough, the differential was awarded to the fictitious male graduates not only by men but also hy women stu-

The sex of the student made no apparent difference when it came to what was felt to constitute a fair starting salary for the person concerned.

Surprised by these findings, Dr Bossong conducted a similar experiment using 41 senior students of a Gymnaslum, or high school: 22 boys and 19

This time the criteria listed were not nnly the applicant's sex and the difficulty of his or her degree course but also the needlness of the job-seeker.

The potted biographies included a hushand or wife who was either still a student or unemployed, or alternatively a child to look after.

The guide to starting salaries given in thia case was that an informatics graduate could be expected to net DM2,200 at his first job, and that his course was moderately difficult.

This time the women graduates trailed well behind the men in the salaries the students felt they deserved to earn. They averaged DM2,204, as against the men's DM2,338.

Given a difficult university course, a much higher starting salary was felt to be appropriate, the difference being that between DM2.443 and DM2.089 per month.

The enterioa of needlness was not felt to he anywhere near as Impartant. The needy were on average awarded DM72 per month more than those without dependents to support.

Even so, graduates whose degree course was judged not to have been particularly difficult and whase incomes were correspandingly low were awarded a perceptible honus for needi-

But women were again given a poorer deal than men, and again by both sexes. A third experiment was carried out to

determine whether the allocation of higher incomes to candidates with more difficult courses of study was made in respect of their qualifications and expected perfarmance.

Dr Bossong described situations in which two or more people jointly did a specifio job and earned a specifio

amount of money. They were said to differ both in their qualifications and in the amount of effort they put into their work,

A group of 56 trainee teachers, all women, were asked to select one of five possibilities of sharing out the sum bet-

Performance link

The five methods were classified as being from alightly to extremely related to performance.

The students who assessed the pay scales this time were themselves evaluated and allocated to one of three

The one group tended to allocate the cash in strict accordance with performance. Another favoured equal pay for all. A third took a middle-of-the-road

Yet all 56 women students awarded more money on average to men than to women, although the difference was most striking among the group that made its awards on the basis of perfor-

"A social paradox persisted in this third experiment," Dr Bossong writes. "The test persons, all women, awarded men more money than women. Yet they were studying for a profession in which equal pay is paid."

The real truth about work. women and song

In childless families felt it was good, all things considered, that their wives went out to work. When there are children under 15 at

home only 54 per cent of husbands feel it is such a good idea. Women are extremely keen on job-

sharing. Sixty-four per cent felt it should be encouraged, and the figure was 73 per cent among women interested in going back to work. One working wife in two in Baden-

Württemberg would be happy to share a job. So would one husband in four. The higher the career qualification

and status of the people questioned, the

more strongly they feel that the family suffers from the wife going out to work. Seventy-four per cent of women who worked only half-days or a few hours a day felt they could manage both work

and running the home. Only 58 per cent of wives who worked all day agreed, while 43 per cent of them with too little time to devote to the

family. A majority of children and juveniles are happy about their mothers soling out to work, although 42 per cent of the under-14s complained that mum didn't have enough time for them.

On balance, however, the children complained of too little time with their fathers than with their mothers.

More than three out of four youngsters felt their mothers had enough time for them, whereas 42 per cent regretted they did not have more intensive contects with their fathers.

(Der Tegescplegel, 17 July 1983)

Linguist hits at 'language bias against women'

A woman linguist from Constance University has complained in a Brunswick lecture about linguistic discrimination against women.

Professor Senta Tromel-Plotz was lecturing at a summer university course by women for women at Brunswick University of Technology.

People ought to think about women as well as men and refer to them too, she sald, objecting to terms such as Woche der Brüdetlichkeit (Week of Brotherliness) and Brot für Brüder (Bread for Brethren).

They were objectionable because they ignored women.

Dr Trömel-Plötz specially mentioned religion and the Church as sectors in which linguistic discrimination was rife.

It started, she said, with the Ten Commandments, especially the one about not coveting the neighbnur's wife.

Bven "people" was not a neutral term. It was used to exclude women, as in a receat comment by a clergyman that: "More and more people are resigning from the Church and leaving their wives and children in member-

It was typical that there was no female form of the term die Deutschen (the Germans), whereas one could choose between die Franzosen (the French) and die Französinnen (French women).

"The Germans and their wives are a peace-loving people" was a statement that would be considered grammatically

Yet the same could hardly be said of: "The Germans and their husbands are a peace-loving people."

Women were second-rate linguistically and something must be done about it. It was in contempt of their personalities, she said. She dealt with surveys indicating that

men in conversation and not allowed to speak for as long as on the same topics. Even the higher status of being a university lecturer was no guarantee of

women were not taken as seriously as

equal treatment. Linguistically, men tended to magnify their role, whereas women often tended to limit theirs. Men rounded of their personalities, women called them-

selves into question. Men presumed to rights, women asked for permission. Women were more easily controllable because they

were not allowed to have their say.

Dr Tromel-Piotz's lecture was the last of a series of six in a summer course financed by the students' union. Tho works.

The university vice-chancellor complained that there was no such thing as an autonomous women's department at Brunswick University of Technology, the group that organised the course.

He also objected to the impression being conveyed that it was an official university course, which was not the

After the first lecture, entitled Changes in Sex Roles and Sexism, the women complained to the vice-chancel-lor about the behaviour of the caretaker (inevitably, a man). (Nordwest Zeitung, 16 July (983)